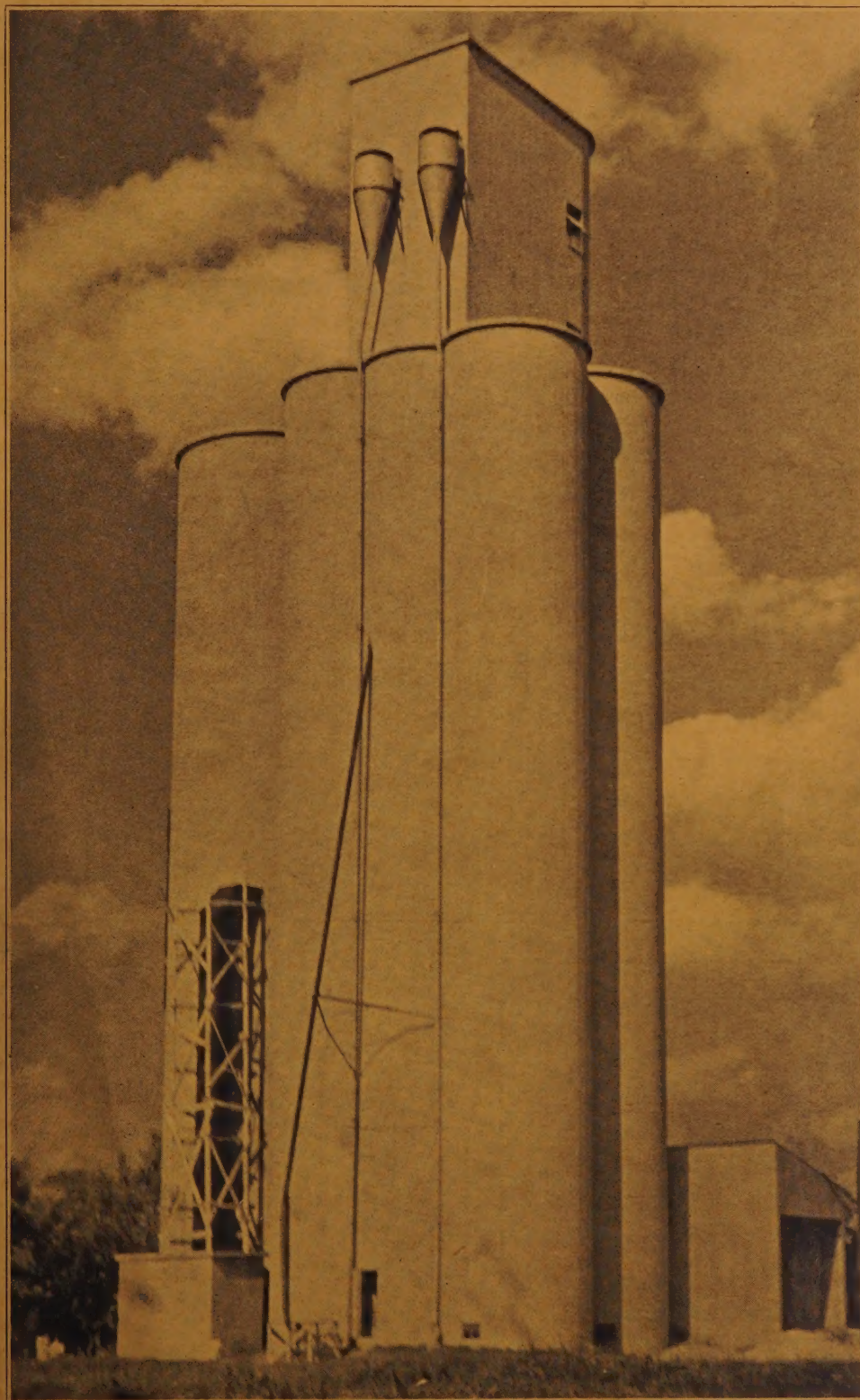


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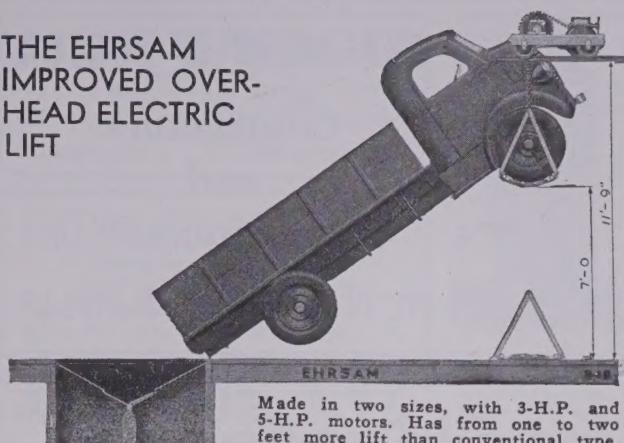
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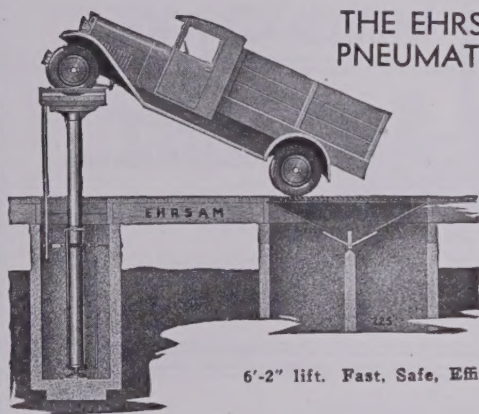
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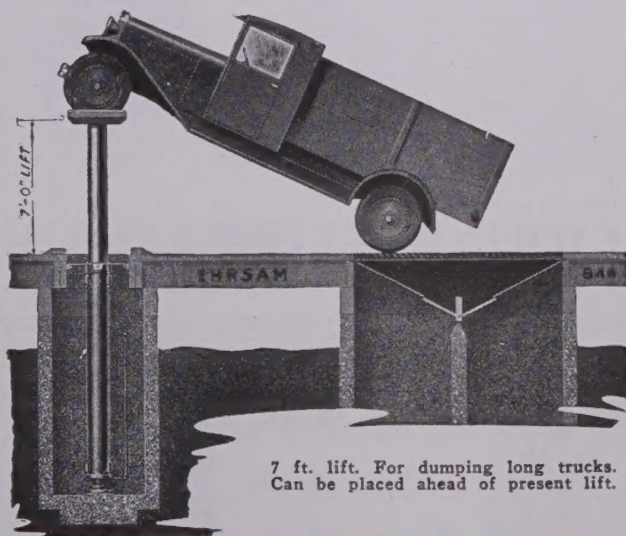
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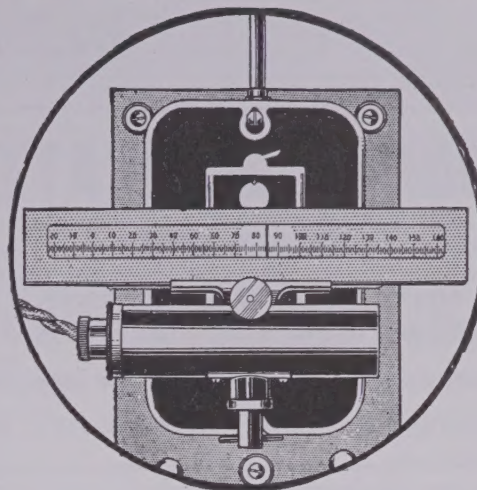


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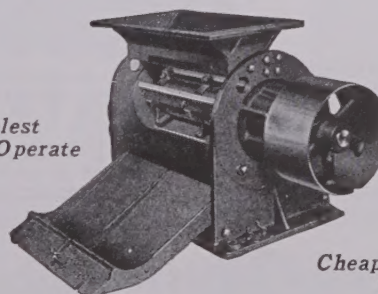
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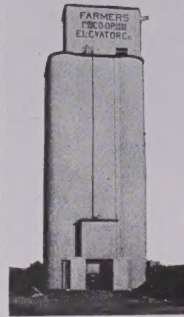
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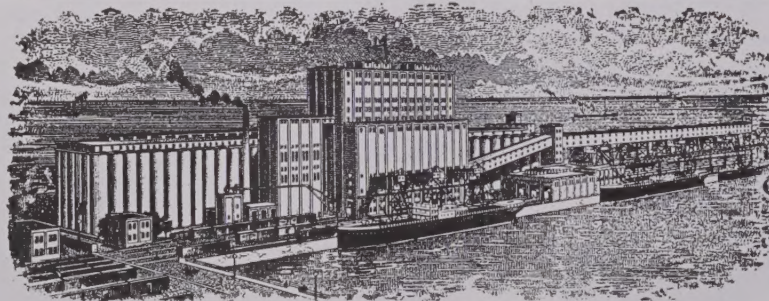
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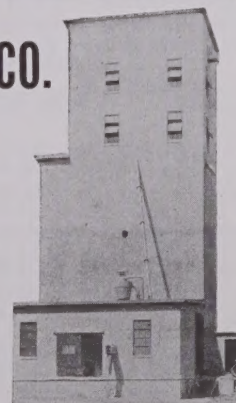
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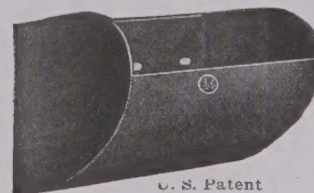
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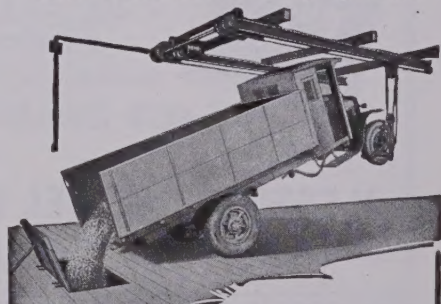
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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 86F10, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 86F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 86F12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 86F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—65 H.P. Engine with starter; Hammer Mill with Texrope Drive; Egery Autograph Register; 2 Electric Chick Batteries. Country Feed Mills, Vandalia, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt. Guaranteed **HAMMER MILLS**. All sizes. Direct Connected or Belt Driven. Reasonable prices. **FLOUR MILL**—25 bbl. Midget Marvel with Bleacher, etc. As is \$450. ½-Ton used Burton Mixer \$150. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE

1 2S16 Gruendler Hay Mill, complete with 50 HP motor.

1 J-B Mill No. 3 direct connected 50 HP motor.

1 Jay Bee direct connected 40 HP.

1 26" Monarch belt driven attrition.

D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

AT SENECA, KANSAS, Oct. 17. Commencing at 1 o'clock Public auction of milling equipment consisting of two buildings, truck scales, 1-15 H.P. 1-30 H.P. G.E. Motors with starting compensators, 1 Jay Bee hammermill, line shafts, pulleys, belts and many other items. For any further information, write Winterscheidt Produce Co., Seneca, Kansas.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Howell No. 4 roller mill; 4 rolls, 16 inch diameter by 16 inch face. Excellent condition. Used very little in brewery. Bloomer Brewery, Inc., Bloomer, Wisc.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Used Tag-Hep or Steinlite Moisture Tester. Write P.O. Box 385, Greensburg, Ind.

WANTED: Bag closing machine. Prefer Union Special for 100 lb. Bags. Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.

WANTED—New or used automatic scale; also electric sewing machine for jute bags. T. F. Baker Co., Malden, Mo.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALES FOR SALE—15-ton Columbia Motor truck scale 18x9 platform. Used only short time. Lowell Grain & Hay Company, Lowell, Indiana.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5¼x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Chicago, Ill.

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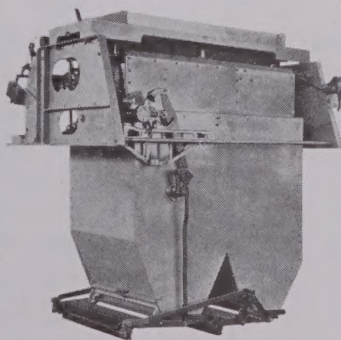
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Your method of weighing grain shipments determines the amount of error in over or underweights—losses in profits or goodwill.

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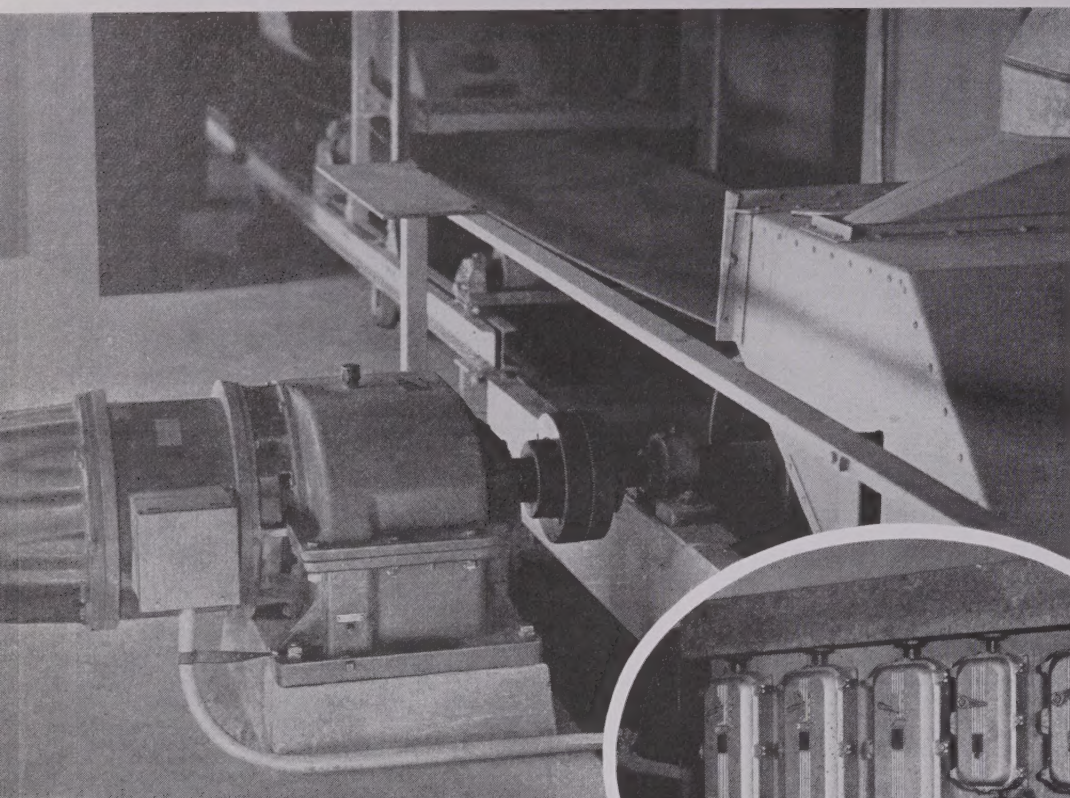
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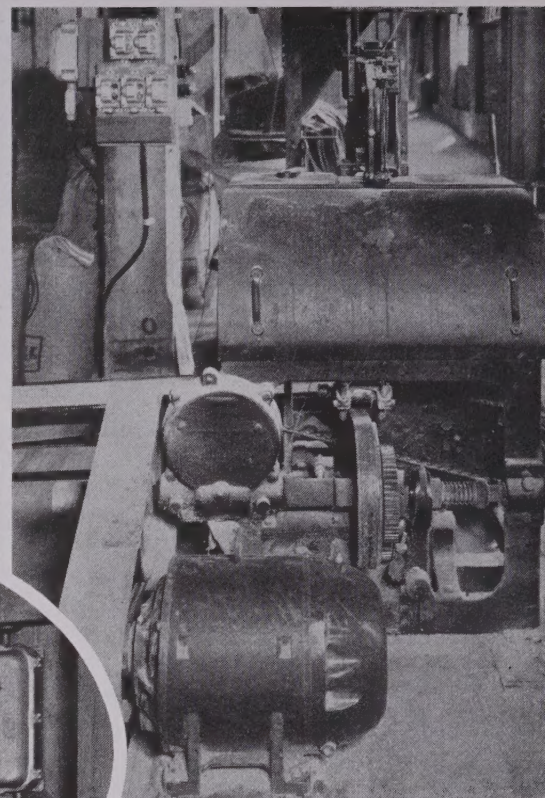
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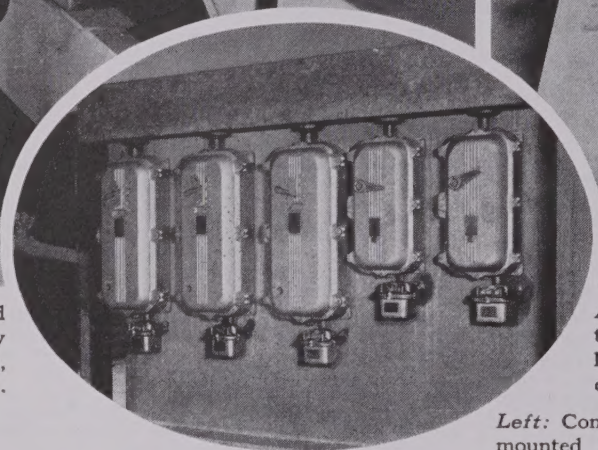
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Left: Combination Linestarters and AB Breakers mounted in dust-tight, cast-iron enclosures, together with oil-immersed push buttons, provide safe motor control station close to driven machinery.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1842

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and care leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 8, 1941

NO! the county commissioners of Lorain County, Ohio, are not going to be thrown into jail for growing 9 acres more wheat than allotted by the A. A. A.

CHICAGO having taken the lead with a moderate increase in the commission charge for executing orders for futures, the outside exchanges can be expected to follow suit, as costs are rising all about us.

THE policy of paying more for wheat than it is worth yields now the unusual spectacle of Canadian wheat crossing the United States southward to Texas ports to a final destination in Mexico, altho our own Southwest elevators are bursting with wheat.

GRAIN buyers who have suffered losses from paying for grain covered by a mortgage or lien now refuse to pay for any grain without writing on face of check a clause to the effect that check is given "in payment for bushels of which seller guarantees is free from all liens."

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who are storing grower's grain covered by a C.C.C. loan are grading all collateral more carefully than ever. Many lenders object to accepting no grade grain for No. 2 when the borrower defaults.

IS THIS piling of one commission or board on top of another until the several stories reach the sky like a Chinese pagoda only a secret scheme to make the people so disgusted with bureaucracy that they will demand a dictator to abolish the structure?

OUR DESCRIPTION of the balls of fire rising and falling in a Michigan grain drier while it was being cleaned would seem to sound an alarm against dry-cleaning and emphasize the advantage of washing the drier out with a well directed stream of water.

THE retiring president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange said much when he advocated revision of the Canadian tariff structure downward, declaring that "The peoples of Europe must be free to sell their goods to Canada if they are going to be able to buy Canadian wheat," which is a point to be considered in the post-war readjustment.

THE C.C.C. has moved many bushels of old corn out of its steel bins, but refused to let the regular grain dealers find a market for any of it. If anyone has discovered a reasonable excuse for such discrimination our readers would be pleased to know of it. Experience in any line of business is generally credited with being the first essential to the successful conduct of that business.

LANDLORD'S liens in Illinois are not always so easily avoided as was the case where the Whitaker Elevator Co. was given a decision by the Appellate Court as reported elsewhere. The seller signed a check having a declaration that the grain was free of liens, which is important as establishing good faith on the part of the buyer. Also by the time the landlord found out from the decision that he should have started a lien suit in another court it was too late, as under the Illinois law the lien is good for only six months after the end of the lease.

SHIPPING out stored grain when warehouse receipts are outstanding may lead to prosecution of the manager on charges of embezzlement and larceny as bailee; but it is not so well known that the officers and directors can be held liable in a civil suit for the loss to depositors of the grain when the company becomes insolvent, as was the case in the suit against the directors of the North Henderson Grain Co., reported elsewhere. The farmer who simply feels himself honored by being elected a director and goes on plowing his fields without a thought as to the management of the company, may find his neglect very costly.

REGARDLESS of its merits, the automatic parity plan of Senator Thomas has the great advantage of legislating a parity price system that cannot be juggled by the bureaucrats, and as the Senator says, can be computed by anyone. We agree with the Senator that the present system is a complicated formula based "entirely on the theory of the statistician who is hired by the Agriculture Department."

WET WEATHER in the spring wheat states has effected a marked reduction in the quality of both wheat and flaxseed and what is still worse much grain still remains in the fields. Recent heavy rains have also delayed the harvesting of the soybean crop, so it seems quite certain that every elevator operator equipped with a modern drier will be able to realize a pleasing profit from its operation.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who load every car to within 24 inches of the roof, just enuf for a sampler to gain admission to the loaded car, have helped to increase the supply of empties and expedite their getting cars for loading when they and their friends in the trade need them. Loading a 100,000 capacity car with 50 or 60,000 pounds shrinks the transporting facilities of the railroad and prevents other shippers getting empties when they are desperately in need of them.

NOTWITHSTANDING the C.C.C. is still lending money at 3% on farm-stored corn recent redemption of collateral has greatly reduced the stock of corn held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, in fact borrowers have redeemed 26,014,124 bus. of corn stored as collateral, leaving only 76,881,780 bus. still held as security for loans. The amount of corn sealed on farms for government loans on October 1st was 135,000,000 bus. less than one year ago. While the sealed stocks of corn still amount to 415,000,000 bus. the urgent demand for old corn continues to diminish the stocks sealed for C. C. C. loans.

GRAIN DEALERS EVERYWHERE recognize that damp grain attracts all grain infesting insects especially weevil. The heat arising from damp grain seems to attract the weevil and facilitate their work, so it behooves every elevator operator to inspect all stored grain frequently and to fumigate each lot thoroughly when found to be infested with weevil or other destructive insects. We surely advise against any elevator operator following the sad example of the Illinois dealer who was so despondent over the infestation of his bins with weevil that he killed himself with a rifle. If he had used an effective fumigant and destroyed the insects the trouble would have been relieved and he would have been glad to continue in charge of the elevator.

POLITICAL interference has made it impossible for the railroads to earn an adequate return on the investment and soon we shall see whether political dictation will force wage increases driving them into bankruptcy.

THE PAPER shortage is a clever thought on the part of the restrictionists. Without paper the citizens back home can not write their Congressmen protesting against the unlawful activities of the price administrator and the injustice of priorities that ruin small businesses.

IT is a sad commentary on our criminal law enforcement that the swindling grain-buying trucker of Minneapolis should have plied his fraudulent trade so many years at the expense of country elevator operators in Minnesota and Iowa. Altho he now languishes in jail, he was not brought to book under state laws but indirectly under the federal statute against using the mails to defraud.

Corn Loans Adjusted to Location

Since the government engaged in the grain business thru the medium of the Commodity Credit Corporation it has been learning, perhaps slowly, the rudiments of the grain business. The few real grain men on its staff seem finally to have prevailed over the Washington deskocrats in the announcement that the corn loan will vary in different areas instead of having a uniform flat rate for every section of the United States.

The flat rate ignored the cost of transportation from areas of heavy surplus production to territory where feeders use more than the local production. The penalty on the C. C. C. for disregarding commercial values was an accumulation of corn in the surplus area where the flat loan was relatively too high, for which the C. C. C. had to find more storage room or pay the freight to move it out.

Under the new rule the difference of about 9 cents per bushel will go far toward establishing a normal relationship in the availability of stocks of corn in Iowa to consuming areas in Ohio and Missouri.

When the loan was far below the market value, the flat rate did little harm, but with rising loan rates and a heavy surplus the loan became more of a market factor.

It must be evident that the more nearly the government emulates the private grain trade in conducting its grain business, the more successful will it be.

Now that its method of accumulating corn has been adjusted, the C. C. C. policy in distribution could be correspondingly reformed by abandoning all control over use and destination, leaving the distribution, as far as practicable, to the grain commission merchants.

Cooperate with Manufacturers

Grain dealers have been hearing a great deal about priorities and many have suffered painful experience with this expedient of the Office of Production Management whereby materials associated with the Defense Program are diverted to defense purposes.

Under the priorities system every manufacturer of machinery and mechanical equipment must protect himself with priority orders for the goods he ships. If he has no priority numbers covering his use of materials, he will be unable to replace such materials in his inventories.

Manufacturers serving the grain trade want to maintain their service to the trade. They want to fill orders as quickly as possible. They want to avoid delay. But this is not always possible.

However, they can do a much better job if they receive the cooperation of their customers. Cooperation in this instance consists of including necessary priorities information on the order.

For this purpose a statement should be written on the order, telling whether the material ordered is for repairs or replacement on existing equipment, and giving the type of industry in which it is used. An example would be an order for a motor to be used on a grain cleaner. A suitable statement would be: "This order is for a replacement motor to be used on an existing grain cleaner in the grain elevator of (name of firm) at (name of town and state)."

The statement should be signed by a responsible member of the firm doing the ordering. The receiving company, supplying the replacement or repair part keeps the order on file, duplicating or making reference to the statement in its records. This is its protection and authority for buying new stocks of material to maintain its inventories.

Similar statements should be made when ordering new equipment. Name the type of industry in which it is to be used for firm names are not always a satisfactory indication of priority rating. The simple appearance of the word "Grain" in a firm name might mean a commission house instead of an elevator to a government agent checking priorities and necessitate a great deal of correspondence and troublesome explanations. Or the word "Elevator" to such an agent might mean a mechanical passenger lift in an office building.

Thru the efforts of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and others, the feed and associated industries (with which the grain trade is naturally associated as originators of grains used in the manufacture of feeds) has been given an A-10 preference rating under Preference Rating Order P-22, of O. P. M. The arrangement following this order allows simple signed endorsement of an order with the statement: "Purchase Order for Repair or Emergency Inventory — Preference

Rating A-10 Under Preference Rating order P-22."

Use of this simple endorsement is a great help to the trade. But the point is that manufacturers of machinery must protect their authority to buy raw materials. They cannot supply parts and equipment indiscriminately and simply hope they will be able to refill their inventories. They must have cooperation from their customers.

The Rewards of Vigilance

The rush of new crops to market the past summer has resulted in many elevator fires, but fortunately the vigilance of elevator operators has not only saved their plants but many bushels of grain. Every number of the Journal has told an interesting story of how some elevator workmen extinguished fires and continued to operate the old plant.

One Kansas dealer who had only recently refilled his water barrels prevented the destruction of his elevator full of wheat so easily he didn't even get excited about his contest with the fire fiend. He was sure of his water supply. During the rush of wheat to market the houseman was called from his duties to relieve the man in charge of the office but was soon called back because the head-drive which was driven by a V-belt from a pulley on the motor slipped and after burning several of the V-belts in two, set fire to the head pulley because of a chokeup in the boot.

Many elevators have been sacrificed to friction on the head pulley after a choke-up but this elevator escaped with only a small damage. Had the V-belts been adjusted to the proper tension the motor rotor would have stalled and the circuit fuse been blown so no fire would have been started and no damage done. Needless to say that the houseman after shutting off the motor ascended to the cupola in the man-lift and quickly extinguished the fire. Every number of the Journal recently has stimulated our admiration for the vigilance of elevator employees who have saved elevators and their contents as well as their jobs.

Property owners generally have joined in celebrating National Fire Prevention Week and those who succeeded in preventing or extinguishing fires in their incipency will be rewarded by a reduction in the cost of fire insurance. It is easy to understand that if no fires occur for a year the fire insurance companies would voluntarily make a marked reduction in their premiums.

BY actively encouraging outside agencies such as nutrition schools and the "Feed Week," the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has not only helped them but enhanced its own prestige as the leader in its industry. As one result of this co-operation, the Cornell Conference to be held this month promises to be the most outstanding of the nutrition schools.

Washington News

The U. S. Dept. of Labor has issued a revised pamphlet of instructions on "How to Keep Wage and Hour Records," effective Sept. 15.

Leon Henderson, price administrator, issued an order Sept. 11 eliminating future trading from his order of Aug. 29 against trading in fats and oils.

A bill to cut down the 1943 allotment for wheat to 50,000,000 acres has been submitted to Congress by Sec'y of Agriculture, instead of 55,000,000 under the present law.

Roy Hendrickson of Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed director of the Surplus Marketing Administration, succeeding Milo Perkins, who will direct the Supply Priorities Administration.

The price control bill hearings are making slow progress after their resumption Sept. 16 by the House Banking Committee after a month's recess. Some members of the committee do not like Henderson.

Farm parity would be based on prices and purchasing power which prevailed from 1919 to 1929 under a bill introduced by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, instead of the present base of 1909 to 1914 prices.

Rep. Fulmer promises to introduce a bill continuing the 85 per cent parity, instead of the 100 per cent he proposed last spring. His income certificate plan is to displace the processing tax proposal.

Farm leaders met Oct. 9 to consider the farm bloc's attitude toward price control legislation. The American Farm Bureau Federation president declares wages should be kept down to parity, if prices are to be controlled.

The C.C.C. recently announced that loans would be made on grain sorghums ranging from 28c to 40c per bushel when stored on the farm, and 7c less when in approved warehouses, available until Jan. 31, 1942, maturing June 30, 1942.

Parity prices for wheat announced by the U. S. D. A. for Sept. 15 was \$1.211 per bu., compared with \$1.193 a month earlier. Parity on corn was 88c against 86.7c a month ago. The 1941 C.C.C. corn loan rate is to be based on 85 per cent of parity as of Sept. 15.

The Economic Defense Board headed by Vice President Henry Wallace has taken over issuance of all export licenses in the \$4,000,000,000 annual foreign trade of the U. S., in line with President Roosevelt's order of Sept. 15 to "intensify the policy of preventing shipments to axis dominated countries."

No corn marketing quotas are to be in effect this year, according to the official proclamation of Acting Sec'y of Agriculture Grover B. Hill. Normally there would be marketing quotas on this crop inasmuch as the 1941-42 supply of 3,174,000,000 bus. exceeds "normal supply" by more than 10 per cent.

Merger of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies was recommended Oct. 2 by a sub-committee of the interstate commerce committee of the Senate. At the beginning of last month the Postal Telegraph Co. had only \$750,000 of the original \$5,000,000 of working capital contributed by the R. F. C. when reorganized in 1917. Both companies are suffering from increased use of the telephone.

The proposal of Sec'y Morgenthau to limit corporate profits to 6 per cent would be harmful to nearly all country grain firms, where the capital is unimportant and the personal service of the operator creates the earnings. Most businesses in the United States are small, as are the country grain elevators. In 1937 the average net worth of the 75,310 corporations that reported net incomes was less than \$12,600. According to Morgenthau, they should be limited to an average profit of less than \$65 per month, which is ridiculous.

The Rural Electrification Administration will hold hearings on installation of cereal grinding equipment in community centers at Hotel Anthony, Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 30, Oct. 1; Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1, 2; Hotel Julian, Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 6, 7, and Hotel Connor, Joplin, Mo., Oct. 8, 9.

To Fix Prices as of Oct. 6-12

Representative Albert D. Gore of Tennessee on Oct. 6 introduced a bill as a substitute for the administration price fixing bill. His bill provides:

Ceilings on all salaries, wages and commissions.

Ceilings on the sale at wholesale of all commodities, "provided that no ceiling shall be applicable to an agricultural commodity at a price below parity."

Ceilings on all rents for dwelling accommodations in municipalities of 10,000 or more population.

An office of emergency inflation control headed by a single administrator who would be empowered to make "ceiling adjustments" and promulgate ceiling figures.

He characterized the administration bill as "weak-kneed, piece-meal" legislation. A real objection to the administration bill is the broad discretion given the administrator to fix prices.

Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve Board, earlier told the House banking and currency committee that wages and salaries are the main factor in prices and they cannot be allowed to rise indiscriminately if inflation is to be prevented. "You cannot, in my judgment," he added, "realistically put a high level floor under farm prices and no ceiling."

The New Telephone and Telegraph Taxes

The revenue act of 1941, effective Oct. 1, places the following taxes on telephone and telegraph messages:

SEC. 3465. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX.

"(a) There shall be imposed:

"(1) (A) In the case of each telephone or radio telephone message or conversation which originates within the United States, for which the charge is more than 24 cents, a tax of five cents for each 50 cents, or fraction thereof, of the charge.

"(B) In the case of each telegraph, cable, or radio dispatch or message which originates within the United States, a tax of 10 per centum of the amount of the charge.

Only one payment of a tax imposed by subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be required notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons are used in the transmission of such dispatch, message, or conversation.

"(2) (A) A tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid for leased wire, teletypewriter, or talking circuit special service.

"(B) A tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid for any wire and equipment service (including stock quotation and information services, burglar alarm or fire alarm service, and all other similar services, but not including service described in subparagraph (A)).

The tax shall apply under this paragraph whether or not the wires or services are within a local exchange area.

"(3) A tax equivalent to 6 per centum of the amount paid by subscribers for local telephone service and for any other telephone service in respect of which a tax is not payable under paragraph (1) or (2). Amounts paid for the installation of instruments, wires, poles, switchboards, apparatus, and equipment shall not be considered amounts paid for service. Service paid for by inserting coins in coin-operated telephones shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this paragraph.

The U. S. has lost its place as the leading exporter of cotton. Both India and Brazil exported large quantities during the 1940-41 season when U. S. exports of the staple dropped to 1,141,000 bales.

Farm Landlord Defeated by Elevator Company

John Buss, tenant, had an oral agreement with Wm. Deutsche, owner, for the lease of a farm near Monee from Mar. 1, 1938, to Mar. 1, 1939, for one-half the crops and \$4 an acre cash for pasture. The agreement provided that the corn was to be delivered by the tenant to the elevator in Peotone, Ill.

The farm was 3 miles north of Peotone. Manteno is south of Peotone about 3 miles and Whitaker, the place where the corn was delivered, is east of Manteno and 15 miles from the farm.

Buss shucked 428 bus. of corn and had it hauled to the elevator of the Whitaker Farmers Elevator Co., and received as payment therefor a check for \$174.19, which he endorsed and subsequently cashed. On the back of the check, over Buss' signature, appears the following:

"I HEREBY represent to the maker of this check that I am the sole owner of the grain or product in payment for which this check is issued, and there is no mortgage, landlord's or other lien on such grain or product."

The manager, Ben Maass, had been in employ of the Whitaker Company for seven years, did not know Buss and had never seen him until the morning he purchased this corn. He knew the corn was grown on rented land 15 miles from the place where it was sold, knew that the seller was a tenant and was moving away from the farm.

Deutsche brought suit Apr. 15, 1939, before a police magistrate against the Whitaker Farmers Elevator Co., which resulted in a judgment for the company. Deutsche appealed to the county court of Kankakee County, where a jury was waived and Judge C. D. Henry, Jr., awarded Deutsche \$174.19. The company took an appeal to the Appellate Court of Illinois and gained a reversal, the court saying:

Counsel for appellant company first insist that this is an action by a landlord against a purchaser of grain upon which he, the landlord, had a lien for rent, that such an action is in tort and under the statute the court in which this cause originated had no jurisdiction to hear and determine such an action.

Counsel for appellee, Deutsche, relies upon Sec. 16, Subdivision 6 of Chap. 79, Ill. Rev. Stat., which provides, among other things, that justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in actions for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase or exchange of personal property. It is the contention of appellee's counsel that appellant's purchase of this corn was fraudulent and, therefore, under the provisions of this statute, the police magistrate did have jurisdiction.

The fraud referred to in the provision of the statute relied upon by counsel for appellant is the fraud of the seller in an action brought against him by buyer, while the instant case is one to recover damages for the impairment of appellee's lien. It does not appear that appellant had disposed of this corn or had mingled it with other grain at the time this suit was instituted. Appellee could have then enforced his lien; and under the authorities if appellee could have enforced his lien a recovery for fraudulently impairing his lien could not have been had.

Under all the authorities, Buss, the tenant, had title to this corn, subject only to the landlord's lien, and having title thereto he had a right to sell and appellant had a right to buy.

Our conclusion is that the judgment is not warranted by the evidence found in the record and that the court in which this proceeding originated did not have jurisdiction to hear and determine the controversy.

The judgment of the county court of Kankakee County is reversed.—33 N. E. Rep. (2d) 949.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Advantages of Certificates of Necessity?

Grain & Feed Journals: Does the government allow a deduction each year from the income tax until the cost is defrayed; and, if so, what percentage of the cost is allowed to be deducted?—M. J. Hogan Grain Co., Seneca, Ill.

Ans.: The law approved Oct. 8, 1940, added a new section No. 124 under Title III of the second revenue act of 1940, reading as follows:

"SEC. 124. AMORTIZATION DEDUCTION.

"(a) General Rule.—Every corporation, at its election, shall be entitled to a deduction with respect to the amortization of the adjusted basis of any emergency facility (as defined in subsection (e)), based on a period of sixty months. Such amortization deduction shall be an amount, with respect to each month of such period within the taxable year, equal to the adjusted basis of the facility at the end of such month divided by the number of months (including the month for which the deduction is computed) remaining in the period. Such adjusted basis at the end of the month shall be computed without regard to the amortization deduction for such month. The amortization deduction above provided with respect to any month shall, except to the extent provided in subsection (g) of this section, be in lieu of the deduction with respect to such facility for such month provided by section 23(1), relating to exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence. The sixty-month period shall begin as to any emergency facility, at the election of the taxpayer, with the month following the month in which the facility was completed or acquired, or with the succeeding taxable year.

"(f) Determination of Adjusted Basis of Emergency Facility.—In determining, for the purposes of subsection (a) or subsection (h), the adjusted basis of an emergency facility—

"(1) There shall be included only so much of the amount otherwise constituting such adjusted basis as is properly attributable to such construction, reconstruction, erection, installation, or acquisition after June 10, 1940, as the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy have certified, within the time specified in paragraph (3) of this subsection, and under such regulations as the President may prescribe, as necessary in the interest of national defense during the emergency period.

"This section may be illustrated by the following examples:

"Example (1): On July 1, 1940, the X Corporation, which makes its income tax returns on the calendar year basis, begins the construction of an emergency facility which is completed on Sept. 30, 1940, at a cost of \$240,000. The certificate of necessity covers the entire construction. The X Corporation elects to take amortization deductions with respect to the facility and to begin the 60-month amortization period with October, the month following its completion. The adjusted basis of the facility at the end of October is \$240,000. The allowable amortization deduction with respect to such facility for the taxable year 1940 is \$12,000, computed as follows:

"Monthly amortization deductions:	
October (240,000 ÷ 60)	\$4,000
November (236,000, or \$240,000 minus \$4,000, ÷ 59)	4,000
December (232,000, or \$236,000 minus \$4,000, ÷ 58)	4,000
Total amortization deduction for 1940	\$12,000

"Example (2): The Y Corporation, which makes its income tax returns on the basis of a fiscal year ending November 30, purchases an emergency facility (No. 1) on July 29, 1940. On June 15, 1940, it begins the construction of an emergency facility (No. 2) which is completed on August 2, 1940. The entire acquisition and construction of such facilities are certified as necessary in the interest of national defense. The Y Corporation elects to take amortization deductions with respect to both facilities and to begin the 60-month amortization period in each case with the month following the month of acquisition or completion. The adjusted basis of facility No. 1 is \$300,000 and the adjusted basis of facility No. 2 is \$54,000 at the end of the first month of the amortization period. In September, 1940 facility No. 1 is damaged by

fire, as a result of which its adjusted basis is properly reduced by \$25,370. The allowable amortization deduction with respect to such facilities for the taxable year ending November 30, 1940, is \$21,410, computed as follows:

Facility No. 1	
Monthly amortization deductions:	
August (\$300,000 ÷ 60)	\$5,000
September (269,630, or \$300,000 minus \$5,000 and \$25,370, ÷ 59)	4,570
October (265,060, or \$269,630 minus \$4,570, ÷ 58)	4,570
November (260,490, or \$265,060 minus \$4,570, ÷ 57)	4,570
Amortization deduction for 1940	\$18,710
Facility No. 2	
Monthly amortization deductions:	
September (54,000 ÷ 60)	\$900
October (53,100 ÷ 59)	900
November (52,200 ÷ 58)	900
Amortization deduction for 1940	2,700

Total amortization deduction for 1940..\$21,410

Corporations taking advantage of the certificates will find in Treasury Decision No. 5016, which are the instructions to collectors of internal revenue, a detailed statement of how the allowances are calculated, and the different methods a taxpayer may elect to employ.

Material Priorities?

Grain & Feed Journals: We note in the Journal that, by certifying that the material being ordered is for repair work, a preference rating of A-10 is given under the terms of the order, P-22.

Can a preference be obtained under this order for new work?—H. S.

Ans.: No, this order, P-22 released immediately on Sept. 9 as PM1116, applies only to repair and maintenance.

To get materials for new construction a request should be addressed to the Priorities Division, Washington, D. C., attention Project Rating Section, asking for a Project Rating.

The rating given will depend upon the answers given to the following questions:

1. The name of the owner.
2. The location of the principal office.
3. The location of the proposed plant or expansion.
4. The materials to be produced.
5. The justification of the project as being necessary to defense.
6. Description of what is contemplated.
7. Type of material and equipment required in quantities, if possible, particularly of items on the critical list.
8. Certificate of necessity number, if any.
9. The estimated date of completion.
10. The estimated cost to complete
 - (a) Materials
 - (b) Total
11. Per cent complete at present.

Application of Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: Do mills in central Pennsylvania having less than 7 employees, milling wheat grown in Pennsylvania and selling flour to bakeries in Pennsylvania doing mostly an intrastate business come under the Wage and Hour Law if some of the bread produced goes into interstate commerce?

Since the millers can not know where their flour will go eventually they feel their responsibility ends with the delivery to the Pennsylvania bakery.—Cyrus S. Weiss, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Ans.: This point is covered in Interpretative Bulletin No. 5 of the Wage and Hour Division, in paragraph 5, as follows:

"Employees of an employer who does not ship his goods directly in interstate commerce may yet be engaged in the production of goods for commerce. This will be true where one producer sells goods to a second producer within the state, who, in turn, sells goods in interstate commerce, the first producer's goods being a part or ingredient of the second producer's goods."

Sec. 3 of the Act defines the term "goods" to include "any part or ingredient" of goods.

Under this interpretation of the law the Pennsylvania millers referred to come under the Act.

Sales Tax on Feeds

Grain & Feed Journals: The way we understand the new tax ruling on feeds is as follows: If corn, etc., is sold to Missouri truckers for resale in Missouri and they sign the exemption certificate reading as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies that the property described in this invoice was purchased for the purpose of resale as tangible personal property.

Purchaser.....

Address.....

we do not have to pay tax on it.

Any feed that we sell that is not for resale we have to pay tax on. In the past we have not paid tax on feed that was for hogs or livestock that were to be sold, but as we understand it now we will have to pay tax on it.—D. B. Gray, Hull, Ill.

Ans.: No retailers' occupational tax is payable on sales to Missouri truckers.

As to sales to feeders who sell the animals the point is unsettled; and a test case is being prepared by W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill., sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Corn Loan Rate to Vary

The Department of Agriculture has announced that varying corn loan rates, determined on the basis of average corn prices as they vary from one area to another, will be established in 1941. Under previous corn loan programs a "flat" or uniform corn loan rate has been used. Loan rates on wheat and cotton already vary according to location.

Under existing legislation, corn loan rates for 1941 for cooperators in the commercial corn producing area must be determined on the basis of 85 per cent of the parity price of corn as of the beginning of the marketing year, which is October 1. For this purpose the parity price as of Sept. 15, 1941 will be used.

It is anticipated, however, that the lowest corn loan rates in the commercial corn area will be between 65 and 67 cents per bushel and the highest corn loan rates in the commercial corn producing area will be between 74 and 76 cents per bushel.

In the past, corn prices on the average have been lowest in the heavy surplus corn producing areas of southern Minnesota and northwestern Iowa, and, therefore, the corn loan rates will be the lowest in these areas. The highest corn loan rates will apply in Michigan, eastern Ohio, and parts of Missouri, where the amount of corn used normally exceeds the amount of corn produced locally, and higher than average corn prices normally prevail.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 15, 16. National Ass'n of State Warehouse Departments, Continental Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Oct. 16, 17. Tri-State Seedsmen's Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

Oct. 17, 18. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 30-31. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 6, 7, 8. Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of S. D., Hotel Cataract, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Jan. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

Hedging Losses and Income Tax

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Portland, Ore., Sept. 15 heard the appeal by the commissioner of internal revenue from the ruling by the board of tax appeals that losses on marginal dealings in grain futures sustained by T. H. Banfield of Portland in 1935 in connection with a wheat farming partnership with H. W. Collins, were "ordinary" losses and so could be deducted.

The government contended that the losses, amounting to some \$12,000, should be classed as "capital" losses and as such only \$2000 of the total could be deducted in computing the tax. Some \$2900 in taxes are involved in this controversy.

Chicago Board Increases Commissions

In a ballot vote of 377 for, and 179 against, Chicago Board of Trade members, on Oct. 6, amended the first two paragraphs of Rule 231 to increase commissions for purchase or sale of commodities for future delivery, and for the purchase or sale of warehouse receipts covering grain in store in Chicago.

The new rates for non-members are \$15 per 5,000 bus. in lots of 5,000 bus. or multiples thereof; \$3 per 1,000 bus. within the city of Chicago, and \$4 per 1,000 bus. for points outside the city; $\frac{3}{8}$ c per bu. for purchase or sale of warehouse receipts covering grain in store in Chicago with a minimum charge of \$1.

The new rates were made effective Oct. 7 on all new business. Open trades, of course, were to be completed at old rates of commission.

Swindling Trucker Sentenced

John L. Huber, who is too well known to country elevator operators in Minnesota and Iowa, has at last been given his deserts by the federal court at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

For many years shippers who have been defrauded by Huber have sought in vain to recover payment for grain loaded into trucks sent by him to pick up grain. He kept himself "judgment proof." A civil suit against him would net the victim nothing. His operations were directed from Minneapolis, Minn.

The present charge against him was using the mails to defraud, and he pleaded guilty. Judge George C. Scott sentenced him to three years in a reformatory.

The indictment charged that Huber had ordered, via telephone, a truck load of grain from M. A. Cass, Jr., manager of the Plymouth Cereal Mills of LeMars, Ia., and had mailed a sight draft in payment. The information charged that Huber had no money in the bank to pay the draft and that efforts of Cass to collect were futile.

Overtime Pay Not Mandatory Under Wage Law

The legal department of the wage and hour division went down to defeat Oct. 6 before Justice Philip L. Sullivan in the U. S. District Court at Chicago on the same point on which it lost in a Texas case.

The wage and hour division had asked the court for an order restraining J. H. Stone & Co. from violating the law by paying a fixed weekly salary regardless of the number of hours worked, with no overtime payments of time and one-half.

The firm had an agreement with employees that the salary was to cover fluctuating hours and overtime. The salary was above the minimum required by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Texas court found nothing in the Act requiring an employer to pay more than the minimum, and so did Judge Sullivan, who said:

"I can find nothing in the Act which prohibits the continuance of such contracts after passage of the Act, provided the minimum wage conditions are complied with. There is no charge that the minimum wage provisions are not complied with."

Concrete Storage Elevator at West Liberty, Ohio

Craig's Elevator & Coal Yard, headed by John H. Craig, at West Liberty, O., has capacity for 80,000 bus. of grain in the reinforced concrete elevator erected for it on the New York Central R. R. by A. Clemans & Sons, and placed in operation at wheat harvest time.

The elevator is of Monolithic concrete construction. It consists of four tanks 14 ft. in diameter and 106 ft. high, each of which will hold 12,500 bus. Between these tanks are 5 interspace bins of varying capacities.

The cupola above the leg well rises 32 ft. above the bins and has two floors for gravity spouting and the machinery, and for the reading box of the Zeleny thermometer system with which all bins are equipped.

The machinery consists of one steel and concrete encased leg carrying 4x7 inch Calumet cups on 6 inch centers at sufficient speed to elevate 3,400 bus. per hour. Head and boot shafts are carried on ball bearings. The leg is run by a 10 h.p. geared-head motor thru a roller chain drive.

Grain drains from the elevator head thru steel spouting into a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale for loading out thru a 6 inch well casing and flexible loading spout; or thru steel spouting direct into tanks and bins; or into a 12-inch Sidney Screw Conveyor for transfer to the garner bin over the drier; or into a garner bin over a No. 6 Eureka Grain Cleaner from which it drains to storage bins.

There are two 12 inch screw conveyors in

the basement under the house. One of these, run by a 3 h.p. motor, draws grain from the storage bins to the boot of the elevating leg. The other, run by a 5 h.p. motor, draws grain from the drier back to the leg boot.

The Randolph direct heat drier is housed in a reinforced concrete tank 20 ft. in diameter and 106 ft. high, located at the end of the storage unit. The garner bins above and below the drier will hold 18,000 bus. of grain, so the drier can dry continuously.

Workmen move quickly between floors in the house by means of two Sidney manlifts. One of these is electrically operated with a 2 h.p. motor, and travels in the leg well between the workfloor and the bin and cupola floors. The other is hand operated and reaches catwalks connected with the grain drier.

Grain is received in a 14 ft. wide, 30 ft. long structural and sheet steel driveway attached to the side of the elevator. This driveway is fitted with a Sidney traveling truck lift to dump grain from trucks into a grate covered, 250 bu. dump sink that drains by gravity into the leg boot.

"This is our answer to the grain storage problem in the area of production," said John H. Craig in a letter to the farmers announcing opening of the new elevator and inviting inspection. "It is an added service for all our friends and patrons. We welcome your inquiries and solicit your grain storage business." The elevator is operated under a warehouse agreement to handle government loan wheat and issue C. C. C. warehouse receipts, as well as to handle private storage and cash grain business.

Craig's Coal Yard and Elevator also does a general farm business, manufacturing "Mac-O-Chee" feeds, and handling coal, seeds, feeds, fertilizer and other farm needs supplies.

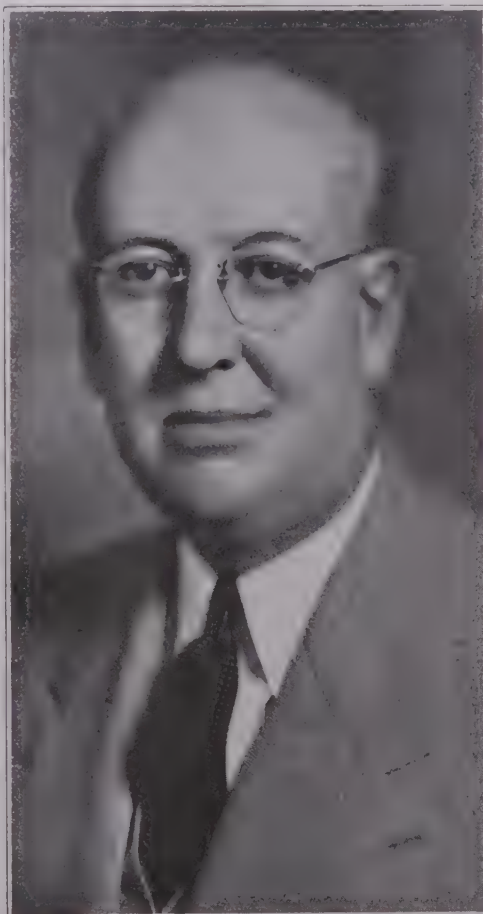
E. J. Grimes Elected President Minneapolis C. of C.

Mr. E. J. Grimes, Vice President of Cargill, Incorporated, Minneapolis, has been elected President of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Grimes has been active in the grain trade since 1904 when he entered the Cargill organization at Green Bay, Wis. In 1914 Mr. Grimes was in charge of the Cargill Grain Co. office in Milwaukee and went to Minneapolis in 1916. He became a director of the Chamber of Commerce in 1934. In recent years he has spent considerable time in Washington and other cities in his many capacities.

Mr. Grimes has been active and prominent in national grain trade affairs for many years, serving grain interests in many ways as an officer or member of different organizations and committees affiliated with the trade. Most recently, he served as Chairman of the Northwest Committee to Acquire and Disseminate Information to Facilitate the Handling and Storing of Grain, which by its excellent work, eased considerably the delicate situation surrounding movement and storage of the 1941 Spring Wheat crop.

Limits of vitamin B₁ losses from enriched flour during the baking process, ranges from 6.8 per cent to 29.1 per cent between the two extremes of baking conditions, says a leaflet from the Wheat Flour Institute. Under medium time and temperature conditions the loss is 16.3 per cent.

Washington, D. C.—In the face of his crying demand to direct all industrial efforts possible to defense and defense projects, President Roosevelt has asked Congress for an additional \$40,000,000 to expand the Tennessee Valley Authority by constructing hydro-electric projects on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, N. C., and on the French Broad River, near Dandridge, Tenn.



E. J. Grimes, Minneapolis, President-Elect, Chamber of Commerce.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Perry, Okla., Sept. 26.—Sowing of wheat is in progress. Rain is needed but not badly.—Stillwater Milling Co.

Clarkston, Wash., Sept. 22.—Rain and hail fell in this area for the past week, stopping harvest operations. Growers have tried to harvest and sack damp grain to keep it from molding.—F.K.H.

Petersburg, Ind.—Soy beans in Pike and adjoining counties are being combined and many complaints have been heard that pods are not well filled and of small seed. Some late sown beans are being cut for hay.—W. B. C.

Dayton, Wash.—With but few fields remaining, grain harvest in the mountain districts has been delayed by frequent rains. Some varieties sprouted in the head before harvesting could be attempted, causing serious losses to many growers.—F.K.H.

Kansas City, Mo.—Inspections of 377 cars of all classes of wheat by Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept. in the week ended Sept. 26 showed an average protein content of 11.96%, and 194 cars tested by official Missouri laboratory averaged 13.14% protein.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 27.—An occasional field of soybeans has been cut and the early planted beans do not seem to be yielding as well as the straw would indicate. We have heard of several fields and the lowest so far 16 bus. to the acre, highest 20 with a statement by the farmers that the late sown beans got rain at the right time and would show a much larger yield, anyhow, with the price twice as high as last year at this time it is a pretty good return at that.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 23.—There is very little evidence of black point but the early samples that came to market were green and immature, although grading mostly two and three durum. Since the heavy rains of late August and early September, the trouble has been bleached and sprouted kernels. A definite scarcity of good quality durum wheat this year is now a certainty as practically all the durum wheat this year was grown in Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan and has been heavily damaged by rains.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 30.—Rain and snow with colder weather continue to plague the Western farmers who have not as yet threshed all their grain. With harvesting operations delayed by at least a month, serious damage to all grains has resulted since the grain ripened in August. The summer of 1941 included short periods of intense heat and lack of moisture and contributed to a reduced wheat crop grown on an acreage substantially lower than in the years immediately passed. Latest estimates place production at about 290 million bushels of wheat. Oat production is placed at about 225 million bushels; barley at about 105 million bushels; flax at 6.8 million bushels and rye at just over 12 million bushels.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 4.—Corn husking gets underway when field conditions are favorable. While the crop is matured, picking has not been general as the moisture content is still too high for safe cribbing. The recent wet weather has further slowed up the drying-out process. Corn that is down will show some damage. Before the days of mechanical pickers it was considered a good day's work for a man to husk 100 bushels of corn by hand. Today, with the corn pickers, 750 bushels is an average day's work and in some instances they will pick 1200 bushels a day. There are more empty cribs than anytime since 1937, therefore even with a good crop, growers will crib their corn and take advantage of the loan which, no doubt, will be considerably above present market values. Cash prices also are at such wide discounts under futures that growers will be more inclined to hold back their marketings. Therefore, we look for the movement to market to be very light as the crop is gathered.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 4: We have had rain almost every day this week and most of the nights. It has been a slow, steady shower, maybe couple hours of sunshine then another shower, ground has licked it up, seems as tho little or none of it got into the streams. Buying some soybeans and they are splendid quality. Yield not as large per acre as last year, but there are a lot more acres than last year and they are bringing practically twice as much as they did before so 20 bushel to the acre yield is better than 30 bu. yield last year. It appears as tho the later sown beans are yielding better. Clover seed crop is pretty much moved from the farms. Our locality has more seed than last year but taking the state as a whole don't believe it has.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30.—About 92 per cent of Illinois corn and 88 per cent of the soybean crop is safe from frost, and the yield per acre outlook for both crops is above average. With 87 per cent of the State corn acreage planted with hybrid seed this year, corn has made a relatively better showing than soybeans from a yield per acre standpoint. The record high acreage of soybeans for beans is a contributing factor to the largest bean production outlook on record for Illinois. Considerable wheat has been sown in the northern or less important wheat area. About 11 per cent of the seeding of the reduced wheat acreage in the State has been completed to date. Corn is a good crop with

some exceptions—mainly in the south where upland corn is very poor. The yield per acre outlook is the second highest on record. The soybean crop prospect is above average. Yields per acre will run more uneven than usual but are mostly fair to good in the more important soybean acreage areas of the State. The maturing of soybeans has been rather slow. About 4 per cent of the crop had been combined before this work was held up by recent rains, and further progress is awaiting the advent of dry weather.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agricultural Statistician.

Private Crop Statisticians Raise Estimates

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Upward revisions of production of corn, oats and soybeans were contained in latest figures released today by Chicago private crop statisticians, while spring wheat yield was lowered moderately because of unfavorable harvesting weather.

The estimated United States yields of corn, spring wheat and oats, as announced by the following statisticians, with comparisons, in millions of bushels were:

	Spring Wheat	Oats	Soy- beans
Galvin	2,519	273	1,136
Donovan	2,540	270	1,140
Murray	2,525	265	1,126
Miller	2,543	...	...
Average	2,532	269	1,134
Gov't September..	2,524	273	1,130
Final, 1940	2,449	228	1,236

Together with the spring wheat production estimate a total wheat forecast of 954 million bus. wheat production is indicated against the preceding month's government estimate of 957½ million and 817 million in 1940.

Adverse Weather Reducing Quality of Flaxseed Receipts

Minneapolis, Minn. Sept. 26.—Receipts of flaxseed in Minneapolis and Duluth during the past week have exceeded expectations as they have averaged 100 cars a day. This is rather a good showing in view of the rainy weather which has delayed threshing all this week throughout the Northwest. In spite of comparatively large receipts, prices are now about 5c a bushel higher than they were last Friday. The quality of the seed received is increasingly unsatisfactory. Storage space is extremely scarce in Duluth and Minneapolis. The open interest in flaxseed futures at the close of business yesterday was as follows: Minneapolis December, 2,728,000 bus.; May, 524,000 bus.; July, 1,000 bus.

Canada.—The last unofficial estimate of flax production this year is 6,820,000 bus, compared with the government's estimate of 7,362,000 bus. There probably will be further downward revisions in the production reports on account of continued adverse weather conditions. The quality of the seed, while somewhat better than that in the northern districts of the United States, has suffered from rain and from a July hot spell. Terminal storage space for the Canadian crop is difficult to secure.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Petition Sec'y of Agri. to Remove Penalty

Brewster, Wash.—The Brewster Wheat Growers at their September meeting elected Joe Wick, Brewster, pres.; Shell Robins, Waterville, secy.

Oliver Dezelle reported he owned 10,883 bus. of hot wheat with 40,000 bus. uncut, because of the rainy weather. He asked the right to pasture the uncut wheat but was refused. (What a system.)

Following resolution was passed: "We hereby protest the penalty assessed against the 1941 wheat crop under the restrictions of the marketing quota as being unfair and unjust penalty and said penalty imposed subsequent to the seeding of the 1941 crop which was seeded without legal restriction, and hereby petition Secretary of Agriculture to exercise his authority to remove the penalty and restrictions on the 1941 wheat crop."—F. K. H.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat													
	Option High	Low	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 7
Chicago	125½	96½	121¼	121¼	121½	122¼	122½	123	123½	122½	121¾	120¾	121½	120¾
Winnipeg	80½	73½	74¾	73¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	75½	75¼	77¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	77¾
Minneapolis	120½	98½	115½	116½	116½	116½	117	117½	117	117	115½	115¼	115½	114¾
Kansas City	119	88½	115	115½	115½	116	116½	116½	116½	116	114¾	114½	114¾	113¾
Duluth, durum	113¾	93¼	109¾	110¼	110¼	111½	110½	110¾	111¾	111	109½	109½	108¾	108¾
Milwaukee	125	96½	121¼	121¼	121¾	122¾	123	123	123¼	122¾	121¾	120¾	121½	....
Corn														
Chicago	86½	73½	81	81	81½	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81½	80¾	80½	80½	78¾
Kansas City	78¾	....	74¼	74¾	74¾	75¾	75¾	76¼	75½	75½	73¾	73¾	73¾	72
Milwaukee	86¼	74¼	81	81½	81½	81¾	82	81¾	82	81¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	....
Oats														
Chicago	55½	36¼	52¾	52	52¾	53¼	53¾	53¾	53¾	52½	52	51¾	51½	50¾
Winnipeg	48¾	33	45¾	44½	46¾	46¼	48¾	46¾	47½	47	46¼	46¼	46¾	45¾
Minneapolis	50½	33¾	48¼	48½	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	46¾
Milwaukee	55	36¼	52¼	52	52¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	52¾	52	51¾	51½	....
Rye														
Chicago	80¾	56¾	75½	74¾	74¾	75½	76½	76¾	76¾	76¾	75	74¾	74¾	72¾
Minneapolis	75¾	53¾	70½	69¾	70	70½	71½	72¼	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	70	68½
Winnipeg	66	53¼	62	60¾	61¾	62	62½	63¾	63¾	63¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	60¾
Duluth	74¾	63½	70¾	69¾	70	70¾	71½	72¾	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	70	68½
Barley														
Minneapolis	64	....	59	58¼	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	58½	57	56	54½
Winnipeg	60½	44	57¾	55¾	57¾	59	58¾	58¾	60½	60¾	59¾	58¾	58½	58
Soybeans														
Chicago	197½	121¼	175½	177½	177¾	179¾	181½	182½	180½	177¾	171½	170¾	173¾	168¾
Canada Exchange .....	....	....	88½	88½	88½	89	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	87¾	88¾	88¾	....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Wheat receipts on the St. Joseph market in September were 601,600 bus. compared to 99,200 bus. in September, 1940. Arrivals of all grains were 1,855,100 bus. compared to 1,177,450 a year ago.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Farm stocks of old corn on Oct. 1 are estimated to be 415 million bushels, or 19.1% of the amount produced in 1940 for grain, when 550 million bushels were reported.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Rains during the past few days have held corn deliveries to a minimum. The market for new corn opened at 61c a bushel for No. 3 corn and 58c per bushel for No. 4 corn. Buyers stated that much of the Posey County corn crop this year will be in class 4.—W. B. C.

Houston, Tex.—Houston's two elevators are filled to overflowing with more than 4,000,000 bus. of wheat, and additional stocks of wheat have been stored in the shipside terminals adjacent to the public grain elevator. The stocks result from clearing of interior elevators for new crop wheat. There has been no grain exported from Houston in nearly a year.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The C.C.C. today moved 500,000 bus. of corn from local elevators to the seaboard, the second large scale movement of grain out of Buffalo in a month. Grain men said the corn "undoubtedly is in line for export." Of the 500,000 bus., 400,000 moved by rail, 100,000 bus. by canal. Vessel rates for winter storage of grain are reported to have stiffened.—G.E.T.

Duluth, Minn.—Despite rigid control of the grain movement at Duluth-Superior and storage facilities, arrivals for the two past months come about 6,000,000 bus. smaller than in the same period in 1940. Receipts on this crop total 30,682,000 against 36,746,000 bus. Shipments this year, 29,186,000; last year, 20,897,000 bus. On Oct. 4 the Duluth-Superior elevators held 40,888,992 bus. A slowing up in shipping, due to congestion in eastern storage facilities has reduced storage space to a near minimum needed for elevator operations and slowed up buying of cash grains, with some buyers doing little or nothing. There has been an increase in offerings of tough, wet damaged and undesirable wheat as well as rye resulting in buyers readjusting cash limits on this class of grain. Some of the poorer type of wheat has been discounted up to 6c per bushel and not much of any demand for it. This has been brought about by the wet weather during harvesting.—F. G. C.

Ritzville, Wash., Sept. 22.—The 2,000,000-bu. wheat crop in Adams County, the largest ever harvested in this area, is now under cover. Elevators, warehouses, barns, old buildings, sacks piled high, bulk wheat in great stacks covered with tarps, all give evidence of the immensity of the crop and testimony to the lack of storage facilities. Only about one-

third of the crop has been sold. The Turkey red variety made up the bulk of the wheat harvest. Grain houses report: Ritzville Flouring Mills—Took in about 700,000 bus., of which one-fourth was Baart, the largest amount ever received. About one-fifth sold. Ritzville warehouse—Received about 345,000 bus., of which 80,000 bus. were Baart, and the balance Turkey red. Lack of storage facilities prevented taking in more, one-third sold. O'Neill Grain Co.—Receipts 65,000 bulk and 16,000 sacked at Ritzville house and 50,000 bulk at Tokio. All but about 7,000 bushels was Turkey red. Little sold.—F.K.H.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 2.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Sept. 26, 1941, increased 1,361,449 bus. compared with the preceding week and increased 83,935,731 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 474,228,341 bus. compared with 472,866,892 bus. for the preceding week and 390,292,610 bus. for the week of Sept. 27, 1940. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Sept. 26, 1941, amounted to 7,537,465 bus., a decrease of 638,933 bus. from the revised figures of the previous week when 8,176,398 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 34,468,264 bus. Marketing in the three Prairie Provinces for the eight weeks from Aug. 1, 1941, to Sept. 26, 1941, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1940: Manitoba, 8,785,111 (22,919,030); Saskatchewan, 28,111,770 (78,677,014); Alberta, 10,060,013 (28,232,975) bus. For the eight weeks ending Sept. 26, 1941, and the same period in 1940, 46,956,894 and 129,829,019 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Carry-over of Wheat

The July 1, 1942, carry-over of domestic wheat is estimated by the U.S.D.A. at 650,000,000 bus., or 243,000,000 bus. above the 387,000,000 bus. carried over on July 1, this year.

The Department hopes for a decrease in acreage and a smaller crop. It points out that if the acreage for harvest in 1942 is reduced to the acreage allotment figure of 55,000,000 acres, and average yields result, the crop will drop next year to about 650,000,000 bus., or 300,000,000 bus. smaller than the indicated final figures for 1941.

Wheat marketing allotments for 1942 have already been proclaimed, tho farmers will have no opportunity to vote on them until next spring.

Soybean Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	255,000	280,000	29,000	58,000
Indianapolis	30,000	7,500	1,500	.....
Minneapolis	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	1,500	4,500	.....	1,500
St. Louis	12,800	8,000	9,600	.....
Toledo	97,500	93,000	13,500	7,500

Soybean Inspections Seasonally Smaller

Inspections of market receipts of soybeans under the Grain Standards Act were seasonally small in August, the Department of Agriculture reports. August inspections totaled only the equivalent of 363 carlots compared with 1,220 in July and 2,177 in June and brought the total since Dec. 1, 1940, to 20,946 carlots.

The quality of the soybeans inspected during August was about equal to that of the July and June inspections with 42 per cent grading No. 1 and No. 2. Of the total since Dec. 1, approximately 37 per cent graded No. 1 and No. 2, 50 per cent No. 3, and 13 per cent No. 4 and sample grade. All but 4 cars of the August inspections classed as yellow soybeans.

New York, N. Y.—Cooperative Purchasing Ass'n, Inc., and Melvin Sherman have been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with having been organized to combine the purchasing power of a large number of credit union members and that the Ass'n is not a cooperative, nor an ass'n of credit union members but is a private enterprise operated by Melvin Sherman to solicit business from credit union members for personal advantage and profit.

Corn Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	1,005,636	195,758	518,729	.....
Chicago	10,335,000	11,971,000	6,665,000	7,899,000
Duluth	2,349,470	136,054	2,329,195	8,203
Ft. Worth	181,500	510,000	120,000	351,000
Indianapolis	2,190,000	1,579,000	1,557,000	1,095,000
Kans. City	1,162,800	2,611,200	424,400	46,500
Milwaukee	1,147,000	2,644,900	721,800	469,250
Minneapolis	1,339,500	3,087,000	3,558,000	363,000
New Orleans	148,762	153,463	130,690	111,528
Omaha	2,308,849	3,226,195	1,817,340	994,000
Peoria	2,970,370	1,566,200	1,338,040	589,300
St. Joseph	526,500	790,500	612,000	100,500
St. Louis	1,218,000	1,479,000	300,000	791,000
Superior	1,282,472	163,553	1,125,600	8,272
Toledo	204,400	630,000	53,200	117,600

Barley Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	20,240	8,986	.....	.....
Chicago	1,684,000	1,258,000	294,000	180,000
Duluth	991,115	868,746	848,120	956,216
Ft. Worth	100,800	3,200	12,800	.....
Hutchinson	102,400	8,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	6,000	6,000	25,500	.....
Kansas City	670,400	19,200	38,400	4,800
Milwaukee	3,755,800	2,036,320	1,072,000	760,450
Minneapolis	8,080,100	4,312,900	4,199,000	2,871,300
Omaha	582,981	33,521	481,600	54,670
Peoria	394,400	285,500	203,500	137,060
St. Joseph	70,000	1,750	42,000	.....
St. Louis	289,600	366,400	148,400	49,600
Superior	760,033	528,719	413,627	464,599
Toledo	33,600	46,200	4,200	23,800
Wichita	16,900	1,300	1,300	.....

Rye Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	55,579	66,716	.....	.....
Chicago	347,000	494,000	143,000	189,000
Duluth	1,606,145	140,863	1,052,780	773,244
Ft. Worth	25,500	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	9,000	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	16,500	55,500	13,500	42,000
Kansas City	81,000	6,000	28,500	3,000
Milwaukee	129,860	80,030	35,140	62,750
Minneapolis	2,830,500	868,500	751,500	486,000
Omaha	228,178	32,200	73,325	37,960
Peoria	91,200	60,000	25,400	4,800
St. Joseph	7,500	.....	1,500	.....
St. Louis	46,500	61,500	46,500	64,500
Superior	1,439,321	94,802	1,102,088	306,557
Toledo	2,800	9,800	.....	5,600
Wichita	1,300	.....	1,300	.....

Wheat Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	215,027	45,899	.....	172,000
Chicago	1,507,000	1,558,000	496,000	2,625,000
Duluth	10,894,935	14,669,502	9,506,657	6,729,057
Ft. Worth	1,248,800	187,600	746,200	508,200
Hutchinson	1,262,800	579,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	307,000	346,000	90,000	133,000
Kans. City	4,161,600	1,294,400	1,626,035	2,986,020
Milwaukee	54,950	6,280	42,000	480,200
Minneapolis	18,805,500	24,435,000	3,574,500	2,764,500
New Orleans	9,975	11,950	25,400	27,072
Omaha	1,133,280	561,979	626,220	373,800
Peoria	369,645	181,100	623,545	245,200
St. Joseph	601,600	99,200	217,600	467,200
St. Louis	543,000	876,000	453,000	952,500
Superior	4,835,720	7,804,546	4,092,855	2,865,671
Toledo	718,500	640,500	291,000	175,500
Wichita	1,416,000	645,000	622,400	522,000

Oats Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	119,836	74,946	.....	.....
Boston	8,000	17,200	.....	.....
Chicago	2,347,000	1,715,000	1,429,000	1,833,000
Duluth	320,955	948,778	178,690	603,106
Ft. Worth	178,000	14,000	30,000	8,000
Indianapolis	618,000	550,000	628,000	354,000
Kansas City	352,000	160,000	266,000	54,000
Milwaukee	113,000	61,020	36,100	24,700
Minneapolis	4,907,250	2,826,000	4,065,750	2,517,750
New Orleans	163,584	11,884	6,000	8,000
Omaha	368,774	108,000	254,000	143,485
Peoria	296,000	216,000	125,400	236,000
St. Joseph	648,000	286,000	94,000	12,000
St. Louis	292,000	274,000	168,000	210,000
Superior	87,743	285,360	68,000	186,028
Toledo	464,100	455,700	327,600	277,200

Penalties Under Premium Adjustment Insurance

By O. M. EARL
Asst. Sec'y Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Although the reporting type of grain policy is devised to provide full protection automatically on fluctuating values, due to negligence of the policyholder three out of four fire losses under this form are underinsured. The policy places certain responsibilities upon the insured and failure to observe those obligations causes the policyholder to contribute to his own loss.

One of the responsibilities of the insured which is being conspicuously neglected currently, is to increase the Limit of Insurance under the policy when the value of stocks on hand rises above previous expectations. With elevators, warehouses, store-rooms and garages filled with grain, and with stronger markets, inventories today exceed most of the limits originally established. It is a frequent occurrence to find among statements rendered insurance companies, reports showing values to be from five to fifteen thousand dollars above the Limit of Insurance. Unless the limit of the policy is as high as the value of stock on hand, there cannot be full insurance. Assume a loss under this condition with all other provisions complied with:

EXAMPLE:

Limit of Insurance	\$45,000
Value of Stock on Hand	60,000
Actual Amount of Loss	50,000

Insurance Company Pays	\$37,500
Insured Pays	12,500

This loss to the policyholder, caused by his negligence, is such a concern of the insurance companies that warnings to check values and insurance limits are issued at frequent intervals. One Company issues a questionnaire on a business reply card, which the insured is asked to sign and return, as follows:

Our Premium Adjustment Policy

covers in all buildings where we have grain and merchandise stored

Yes No *

The maximum limit named in our policy is ample to cover our probable peak value.

Yes. No. *

* Please change our policy as follows:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Firm Name
Dated..... Location

Another responsibility of the insured which is the cause of underinsurance even more frequently than the Limit, is the filing of correct Statements of Values. The policy reads:

"The insured expressly agrees to file with this insurer or its designated agent, after the close of the insured's business upon the last Saturday of each month and before a loss shall have occurred, a true statement in writing of the value of the stock covered hereunder *****."

"If through error, omission or otherwise, the Statement of Values last filed by the insured ***** shall be less than the actual value ***** the amount (insurance) shall be reduced by the difference between the value so filed and the actual values as ascertained."

Only recently the holder of a reporting policy was penalized 50% of his loss because the value reported was only 50% of the actual values on hand. In another case, the value was 12% under-reported. In such instances errors are rarely intentional, but the responsibility for the mistakes rests with the policyholder and he must bear the penalty. If premiums are not paid on full values, losses cannot be paid in full. Assume a loss when the insured is under-reported and the values on

hand increase between the date of the last report and date of the loss.

EXAMPLE:

Average of Values Shown on Last Report	\$15,000
Average of Values on Hand	20,000
Value and Loss	25,000

Company pays	\$20,000
Insured pays	5,000

Assume another case of under-reporting where the values decrease between the date of last report and date of loss.

EXAMPLE:

Average of Value Shown on Last Report	\$15,000
Average of Values on Hand	20,000
Value and Loss	10,000

Company pays	\$ 5,000
Insured pays	5,000

As a constant reminder that under-reporting will cause a penalty, a warning is carried on the report blanks furnished the insured that "UNDER REPORTING MEANS UNDER INSURANCE." These blanks provide spaces for the actual cash value of each kind of grain each week. And one Company secures a signed statement from the insured, such as the following:

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Indiana	Date
Gentlemen:	
I understand that if I do not report FULL VALUES under my Premium Adjustment Policy I can not collect FULL VALUES in case I have a loss.	

.....	Policy Holder
.....	Address

The reporting policy is the best form of insurance for fluctuating values, but the holder of such a contract must realize and understand his obligations.

A summary of existing information on wheat weevils and their control has been compiled by F. N. Ratcliffe, F. J. Gay and J. S. Fitzgerald, and published in the Journal of the Council of Science and Industry in Australia.

Burns Screenings for Fuel

Experiment has demonstrated to the Savoy Grain & Coal Co., at Savoy, Ill., that the weed seeds screened from seed soybeans, mixed with stoker coal, and burned in a furnace fitted with a stoker, will burn slowly and give off high heat.

"The weed seeds require a strong draft," says Manager W. E. Munson. "We doubt that they could be burned in this way by themselves. But to try out the idea, we have mixed them with stoker coal during the chill spring months and have found that they will burn in our hot air furnace, and they will replace a part of the coal as fuel."

"Whether or not there is much saving involved is to be questioned. Soybean cleaning is done in the late spring months, when little or no heat is required in the elevator office."

The Savoy Grain & Coal Co. was the originator of custom cleaning service for seed soybeans in its section of Illinois, says Manager Munson. It prepared itself to perform this service efficiently and economically by utilizing the dump and an elevating leg in its feed grinding and mixing plant where a large size seed cleaner was installed. A short elevating leg from the cleaner put the cleaned soybeans back into the farmer's vehicle, or these could be sacked in the wagon or truck bed, thus saving a great deal of unnecessary lifting.

This convenience has built up a large business in custom seed cleaning at 3c per bu. for the Savoy Grain & Coal Co. "Our annual volume of this business is normally 50,000 bus.," says Manager Munson. "Combine harvested soybeans brought in for cleaning before being used for seed usually contain about 1½% weed seeds. Real dirty soybeans may show as high as 5%. This builds up quite a volume of weed seeds, about 1,000 bus., which must be burned, or destroyed in some way lest they become scattered and get back into farm fields."

"Usually we just pile them up outside and burn them. While soybean screenings of this character are known to have feed value, sales for this purpose bring so little that nothing is left after transportation; and we will not use them in our own feeds because we preach and practice use of only clean, fresh ingredients in the feeds we make and sell."

If the seeds were crushed or put through a hammer mill their viability might be destroyed without reducing their feeding value.

Edgar Brown, who with J. W. T. Duvel, devised the Brown-Duvel moisture tester, retired Sept. 30 from his position of botanist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, after 42 years of service.



Screenings are Burned by Savoy Grain & Coal Co., Savoy, Ill.

Post-War Problems

Geo. S. Mathiesen, on his retirement as president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in an address to members said:

LOST MARKETS.—In the years 1927-28 and 1928-29 Western Canada produced the two largest consecutive wheat crops in her history, namely 1,000,000,000 bus. In those two years the exports of wheat and flour totaled 740,000,000 bus.

In those same two years the other three large wheat growing countries exported 950,000,000 bus.

In the crop year before the present war the exports of wheat and flour from the Big Four shrank to four hundred and ninety-six million bushels, as against a yearly average in the two years previously mentioned of 845,000,000 bus.

This shrinkage in yearly exports of 400,000,000 bus. can be attributed to one specific cause, the widespread development of national self-sufficiency in Europe of which Nazism is the most virulent type.

Tariffs, embargoes, quotas and subsidies to native growers of wheat shut so many doors in Continental Europe that the exports of Canadian wheat and flour to that part of the world were in 1938-39 only 51,000,000 bus., or less than one-fourth of what they were in 1927-28 and 1928-29.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE is now generally regarded in democratic countries as the surest safeguard for peace. Those engaged in production, manufacture or commerce, have little thought or time for war. But those who talk glibly about it must grasp the fact that international trade means an exchange of goods for goods and that money is only the medium for effecting that exchange.

The fact may as well be faced now as ever that unless Canadians are prepared to pay out good Canadian dollars for the purchase of commodities or manufactured goods produced in Continental Europe there will be no supply of Canadian dollars in Continental Europe to pay for Canadian wheat.

POST-WAR OBJECTIVES.—Therefore the first objective should be to secure the abolition of all tariffs, embargoes, quotas, against Canadian wheat and also subsidies to native growers of wheat. In other words, establish wheat as a free-trade commodity in Europe at least.

Concurrently there should be a drastic revision downwards of Canada's tariff structure whether devised for revenue or protection. The peoples of Europe must be free to sell their goods to Canada if they are going to be able to buy Canadian wheat.

This may or may not tend to the disadvantage of some Canadian industries which at present are enjoying the privileges of a protective tariff.

AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The following points have been made in order that the Canadian delegates to the Peace Conference will be in a position to deal more effectively with the wheat problem:

A. That the post-war problem of wheat receive the continuous consideration of the Government and its advisers until the Peace Conference meets.

B. That research be undertaken to ascertain what tariff arrangements with European countries might be made which would have the least disturbing effect on our industrial economy and customs and excise revenue.

C. That in the group of expert advisers appointed to accompany the Canadian representatives to the Peace Conference there be included men with expert practical knowledge of the world's grain trade and Canada's place therein.

GRAIN EXCHANGE FUNCTIONS EFFECTIVELY.—Meanwhile the facilities provided by the Exchange during the past year have functioned effectively.

All cash wheat which has been sold either by the farmer or by the Wheat Board has been sold through the medium of the Exchange.

All coarse grains, oats, barley, flax and rye, have traded normally through exchange facilities.

The production of corn has reached proportions that have brought a request to your council to provide trading facilities in corn on the exchange and the matter is under consideration.

This must be somewhat disconcerting to those agitators who never tire of declaiming that the facilities of the exchange have outlived their usefulness.

But thruout the year business has moved with remarkable smoothness despite these troubled times, all of which emphasizes the readiness and adaptability with which members of the grain trade meet extraordinary conditions.

COMPETITION VERSUS "PLANNING."—Napoleon called the inhabitants of those little islands which defied him a "nation of shopkeepers." They were of course much more than that as Napoleon found to his cost. Hitler has made the same blunder and he also will have his day of reckoning.

Competition is the soul of trade and any measure of control either of production or price or anything in the nature of a "planned" economy will stifle competition. Such control or "planning" savors of that regimentation, almost of those totalitarian methods which are the very antithesis of that freedom of action and thought for which we are at grips with the dictators.

Thru the free play of open competition which is a continual challenge to all of us in our daily tasks, the services which the members of the exchange render thru the facilities it provides have reached thru the years a high pitch of efficiency and integrity.

Canadian Wheat to Gulf

Approximately 85,000 bus. of Canadian wheat were unloaded from lake steamers at Chicago, Sept. 29, in transit to Gulf ports for the account of the British government, with Houston and Galveston as the expected destinations for milling the wheat in bond before forwarding it abroad. About 500,000 bus. of wheat is expected to follow this course.



Chas. Wolohan's Elevator at Freeland, Mich., where dust combustion stampeded workmen.

Canadian wheat can be shipped from Fort William via lake steamer to Chicago, thence by barge to New Orleans and docked there at 87c a bu., according to current estimates. This compares a U. S. government loan price on domestic No. 2 hard winter wheat at Gulf ports of \$1.17, a price making impossible the exportation of domestic wheat without a liberal export subsidy.

Balls of Fire in Michigan Elevator

All grain elevator operators are anxious to do everything in their power to prevent an explosion of grain dust in their plants. Recently workmen in the elevator of Charles Wolohan at Freeland, Mich., were assigned the task of giving the grain drier house a complete cleaning. Naturally all dust permitted to gain access to the drier house or the drier itself will be carried to the top by the rising waves of heat and lodged on every projection and ledge it is able to find.

Two men were assigned to the cleaning of the Wolohan drier, which had not been in use for several months. When it is used, coke is burned for heat. On August 28th, one man was assigned to sweep down the walls and roof of the drier, while the second man was supposed to shovel the dust out of the drier.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the drier cleaning, after the men had been at work some time, a ball of fire started at top of drier, dropping to the floor and rising again. This was followed by the appearance of a second ball of fire in the same place. No loud noise or explosion was registered but the puff of fire stampeded the workmen and one jumped thru a window on the side of drier house opposite that shown in foreground marked X. He fell on roof of warehouse adjoining, breaking the force of the fall, and then rolled from the roof to the ground below, approximately 40 feet in all. This man suffered first degree burns from waist to top of head. His shirt was burning when picked up by a passerby and doubtless he suffered internal injuries when he fell. He died at 11 p. m. that night in a hospital.

The other man jumped for a ladder attached to side wall of drier, but missed the rungs and dropped to warehouse roof, about 8 feet. Then he dropped thru opening of roof to concrete warehouse floor, down about 18 feet. This second man suffered third degree burns about face and hands, his body being protected by a heavy woolen sweater which was scorched. The second man fell head foremost and hit a large wooden pulley with his shoulder before his head hit on the concrete ground floor. He had two lacerations on his head and a chipped bone on top of head.

It has long been the conviction of scientific investigators that dust composed of impalpable powder caused by abrasion in handling grain would explode only when exposed to a light or a flame. These men were warned not to smoke in the drier, but an open electric light bulb may have furnished the necessary spark to start the explosion. Explosions of grain dust not only cause a loud noise, but they generally wreck the building in which they occur, so the floating ball of fire may have been due solely to the combustion of the impalpable powder suspended in the air.

The man assigned to the shoveling of the dust may have thrust his shovel against a nail, a piece of iron or a ledge in concrete and created the spark necessary to start the combustion of the fine dust. Many elevator workmen assigned to tasks in dusty places are shod in rubbers so as to prevent sparks being caused by nails in their shoes striking the concrete floor. As conditions and causes of grain dust explosions become better known, all elevator workmen will exercise greater caution to prevent recurrence of destructive combustion or explosions.

Highlights of the New Tax Law

By J. S. SEIDMAN, C.P.A.

The first of the annual crop of tax laws for 1941 has just been harvested. This one is richer than any other and spreads over greater territory. Let us review some of its more important coverage.

In the income tax field, individuals are called upon to pay as they never paid before. The lowest rate is now 10 per cent compared with 4½ per cent last year. Furthermore, the rates step up so fast that a person with \$5,000 income, above exemptions, comes into the 17 per cent class; \$10,000 touches off the 25 per cent bracket; and \$30,000 hits the 50 per cent mark. The maximum rate is 81 per cent on income over \$5,000,000. On top of all this, exemptions have been cut from \$2,000 to \$1,500 for a married man or head of the family, and from \$800 to \$750 for a single person.

Strangely enough, profits on securities, or other investment property, held for more than a year and a half, will be taxed less this year than last. The new rate is 20 per cent on profits from holdings of a year and a half to two years, and 15 per cent on holdings over two years. In 1940 the rates were 22 per cent and 16½ per cent. Correspondingly, losses will be limited to a tax saving of 20 per cent and 15 per cent.

Salaried people with less than \$3,000 income will be spared the need of itemizing their deductions. Instead, they can pay a tax of \$2 to \$3 for each \$25 of income, over exemptions, according to a predetermined chart that arbitrarily allows them a deduction of 10 per cent of their income. If the actual deductions exceed 10 per cent, they can file their returns in the regular way and get the benefit of the actual deductions. The government is thus on the short end of the stick, but it figures that the resulting simplicity for millions of taxpayers is worth the loss of revenue that may be involved.

So far as corporations are concerned, they will now have to answer to four different calls, the regular income tax, a new surtax, and two different excess profits taxes. The regular income tax and the new surtax will lay hold of 21 to 25 per cent of the corporate income, if the income is less than \$25,000. If over that, 31 per cent of the income goes to the government. Of the excess profits taxes, one of them takes 35 to 60 per cent, and the other 7 to 13 per cent. Putting all these taxes together at top rates, the government comes in for 76 per cent of a corporation's income.

It is possible to creep out from under the 7 to 13 per cent excess profits tax by guessing right on capital stock values, a percentage of which measures the exemption from this excess profits tax. However, the guessing match has been made more difficult, as now the guess must last for three years, whereas before the figures could be upped each year. Also, the rate has been increased from \$1.10 per \$1,000 of declared value to \$1.25. The first return on this new basis is due Oct. 29.

The 35 to 60 per cent excess profits tax represents a hiking in rates from the old 25 to 50 per cent. In addition, an internal shift quietly but significantly raises the tax, without touching the rates. In 1940, the regular income tax was treated as a deduction in figuring the excess profits tax. The deduction is now eliminated, or rather reversed, so that the excess profits tax is a deduction in figuring the income tax. The net effect is to reduce the actual allowance on capital investment to about 5 per cent. It also makes for a higher tax where the exemption is figured by reference to past earnings.

The new rules for figuring excess profits tax are retroactively applied to any unused amount

of exemption for 1940 that can be taken as a credit in figuring 1941 tax. The result is that where corporations thought they had a head start on the tax this year because they did not use all their exemption last year, they will now find that some of their head start has gone with the wind.

Favorable to corporations is the change that permits each dollar of new capital put into the company since the beginning of 1941 to be treated as \$1.25 of capital in figuring the allowance on capital investment. In other words, new capital carries a 25 per cent higher exemption than old.

Estate tax rates have been increased, and they now run from 3 to 77 per cent. It can almost literally be said that it costs too much to live and the taxpayer can't afford to die. Gift tax rates will also correspondingly go up, but these new rates will not be effective until next year.

New sales taxes have been imposed on certain retail sales, old taxes on manufacturers have been increased or made to apply to an expanded list of articles, admission taxes have gone up, and a use tax imposed, beginning Feb. 1, 1942, of \$5 a year on all automobiles.

As mentioned at the outset, the law is merely the first of the crop. A second planting is already under way. It will deal with all sorts of technical and administrative items, including joint returns for husband and wife, and deductions for alimony payments. We may run into shortages in many fields, but hardly of tax laws.

Buckwheat Ass'n Re-elects Dayton

George V. Dayton, Towanda, Pa., was re-elected president of the Buckwheat Ass'n, and P. G. Schumacher, Cohocton, N. Y., was re-named sec'y-treasurer, at a meeting of 60 members at Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 19.

Convention buckwheat crop reports placed the acreage at 82.6 per cent of last year, and the yield at 101 per cent. Studied consideration of the probable price to be paid for re-cleaned buckwheat showed an average of \$1.33, members estimating from \$1 to as high as \$1.60.

Handy Scale Beam in Illinois Elevator Office

When a truck drives on the deck of the 20-ton scale outside the office of Corray Bros., at Urbana, Ill., Frank and George Corray never rise from the desk at which they are seated to do the weighing. They don't have to, because the beam of their 20-ton Soweigh scale is mounted across the middle of the big double desk at which they work. Either can reach the poises, balance the beam, and record the weight.

An extension on the scale levers permitted placing the beam in this handy position on top of the double desk. The desk is used instead of the customary beam stand, and the rods connecting the scale levers with the beam extend thru the desk.

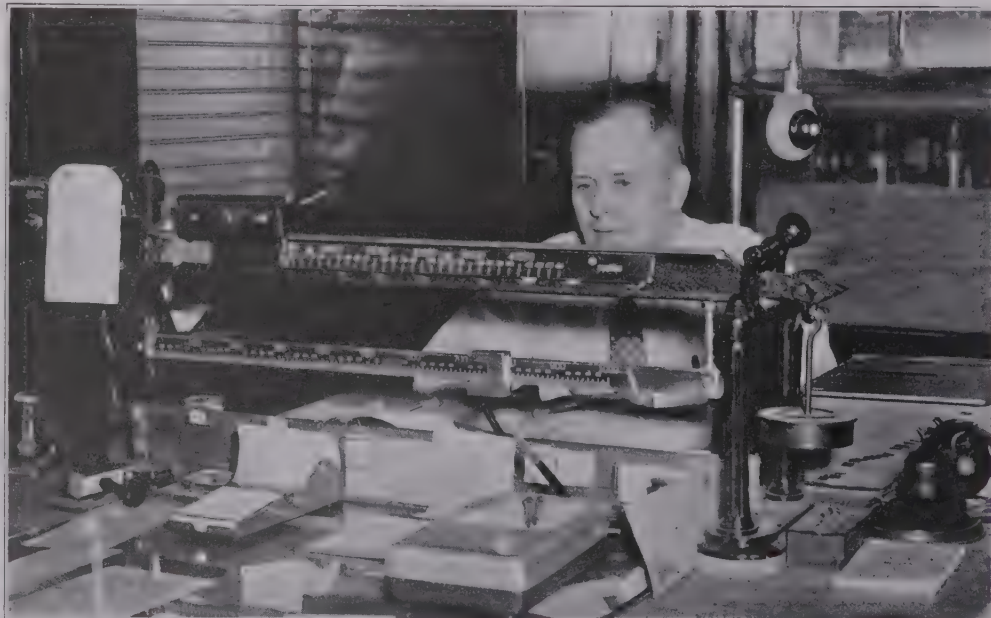
Frank and George Corray do most of their work at this desk. On it are two telephones, two adding machines, two order machines. Swinging over one end of the scale beam is the microphone for the loud speaker system by which instructions are given to workmen in the yard. On the desk, under the microphone, is a switch to connect the microphone with the loud speakers at the scale desk, in the coal yard, in the elevator, in the warehouse, and in the tin shop. Corray Bros. have a tin shop because they sell stokers to make customers for their coal.

Coal is the big end of Corray Bros. business; that is why the scale beam can be mounted across the double desk. Most of the weighing consists of coal in their own trucks, for delivery to customers in the twin cities, Champaign-Urbana. The beam doesn't need to be in a position where the customer can see it brought to a balance. Usually the customer gives his coal orders by phone.

Frank Corray sits on the side of the desk that gets the best view of the yard. The desk is close to a sliding, double window where it gets north light. Next to his side of the desk also is the ticket window thru which weight tickets are passed to delivery men on the scale deck. Consequently, Frank Corray does most of the weighing.

But if Frank is busy at the phone, Brother George simply reaches up from his side of the desk and balances the scale beam. "The arrangement is a great convenience," says George Corray. "It enables us to give the customers quick service, avoid countless brief delays in our deliveries and keep the scale deck clear."

The Surplus Marketing Administration recently took over 2,544,000 bus. corn from the C.C.C., presumably for export.



Scale Beam on Double Desk of Corray Bros., Urbana, Ill.

Future of the Grain Futures Markets

[From Address by J. M. MEHL, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, at dinner given by Chicago Mercantile Exchange.]

An active futures market is a tremendously complicated and highly specialized function in the marketing process. It is not strange that intelligent and otherwise well-informed persons frequently ask such questions as these: "Why have futures trading in wheat, or cotton, or butter? There are no futures markets for automobiles or shoes; why have a lot of people speculating in cotton and butter who never saw a bale of cotton and do not know what cows are for, other than to decorate the countryside?"

If we could eliminate speculation in commodities by the simple process of eliminating futures trading, I would say "eliminate it." Unfortunately the problem is not that simple.

LARGE RISKS are inherent in the production and distribution of farm products. Long production periods, uncertainties of weather, and other rapidly changing supply and demand factors inevitably create large risks and price uncertainties. The risk is there; it must be carried by someone. It gets down to a question of who will do it.

We must bear in mind that in the concentration stage of the marketing process these risks grow in geometric ratio. We start out with wagonloads and truckloads of wheat and cotton. We end up with trainloads and boatloads in the ports and terminal markets. A merchant who is able in a single transaction to sell a boatload of wheat may be satisfied with a profit of a small fraction of a cent per bushel. But if he has to assume the risk of a possible price decline of 10 cents a bushel between the time of purchase and time of sale, the spread between his purchase and selling price must increase and will be reflected back to the producer. The real question then is: Shall these risks be forced upon the large handlers who most of all want to avoid such risks?

COMPETENT RISK CARRIERS.—It seems to me that, theoretically at least, there is only one answer to that question. Let these large risks be broken up again into small parts. Let them be carried by competent and willing risk carriers through the medium of the futures market, under proper regulation and supervision. Make the rules so as to insure fair play and prevent abuses. Trading under such conditions probably affords the largest possible measure of competition in price making, and provides the surest protection against price making by private monopoly.

This brings us back to automobiles and shoes. There are no futures markets for these commodities, nor do we find the sudden and sharp price changes that are found in the commodity futures markets. Now I believe that many of the sharp changes that occur in the futures markets are unwarranted and that they are accentuated at times by a kind of trading that is not constructive.

DECREASE IN VOLUME.—Serious-minded and practical-thinking men already have expressed to me their concern over the lack of volume in certain of the commodity futures markets and have suggested that the Government itself may have a responsibility to provide some kind of substitute, if necessary.

There are about 35 co-operative marketing associations that are members of one or more commodity futures exchanges. They know what a properly conducted futures market means in terms of reduced risk costs. They

know that certain price-risk hazards can best be met by the dispersion of risks among risk carriers. I think I should tell you also that I have had no suggestion from these sources that the way to obtain volume and liquidity is to let down the bars and go back to the old days of unregulated trading. They have not suggested that the cure lies in restoring trading in "options" or "puts and calls," whereby anyone with a ten-dollar bill could take a flyer in the market. They do not want a race-track atmosphere in the public market place. They wish to see the institution of futures trading soundly established on a banking and insurance level. What they are thinking of is price-risk underwriting conducted on a financial plane somewhat like that which has made Lloyd's of London a world institution for nearly 250 years.

SAME PURPOSE AS "LLOYDS."—After all, a futures market serves much the same purpose in the marketing field as Lloyd's in the shipping field. It takes, for example, the risk incident to a fall in price on a warehouse full of butter, or wheat, or cotton—a risk too large for any one person or firm to carry without courting bankruptcy—and breaks it up into many small parts and passes these small parts on to others. These may be hedgers who want to balance and offset other kinds of risks or they may be speculators who feel that there is better than an even chance that the market will move in the opposite direction and give them a profit.

THE COMMODITY EXCHANGES must give increasing attention to the establishment of high standards for customer selection. They must find some means for effectively eliminating the shoe-string type of trader who cries wolf every time he has to make good a loss

and who, when his capital is gone, spends the rest of his days condemning the system.

This does not worry the type of commission house that takes its harvest in human credulity wherever it can. But it does affect the good opinion of all houses. It reflects upon the futures trading system, and no amount of money spent in cultivating public opinion can erase the bad taste.

The commodity exchanges are in the very difficult position of having to prevent excessive speculation in certain commodities, while struggling to maintain sufficient volume in other commodities to meet legitimate hedging needs.

THE LOAN PROGRAMS, of course, did affect the volume of trading in futures. For long periods they took away practically all incentive for speculative trading. However, trading never completely ceased, and there always came a time when stocks of government-held cotton and grains started moving out of the loan into commercial hands. Whenever that happened, there was at once renewed activity in the futures markets. The open contracts increased in almost direct ratio to the amount of "free" stocks being built up.

NO AUTHORITY TO FIX MARGINS.—In several instances this year we have asked exchanges to increase the required minimum margins. In those special cases where there was evidence of excessive speculation, prompt action was taken. On July 11, I asked all of the regulated exchanges to consider, as a preventive measure, the adoption of uniform margins of at least 15 per cent applying to speculative trades in all commodities. That suggestion was generally rejected. The Commodity Exchange Administration has no authority to fix margins, hence the responsibility is one resting on the exchanges.

USDA 1941 Wheat Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that through Sept. 27, 1941 Commodity Credit Corporation made loans on 224,475,849 bus. of 1941 wheat in the amount of \$225,159,386. A total of 364,883 loans were made in 32 States at an average rate per bushel of \$1.00, which includes transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. The wheat in storage under loan includes 37,162,224 bus. stored on farms and 187,313,625 bus. stored in public warehouses.

The number of loans actually made probably exceeds those reported at this time, officials explained, since only those transactions which have completely cleared CCC records are announced. Loans by states follow:

State of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Storage (Bushels)	Warehouse Storage (Bushels)	Amount
Ark.	1	492		\$ 482.02
Cal.	122	87,518	376,201	440,681.93
Colo.	5,700	653,794	4,700,587	5,448,342.05
Dela.	438		203,313	238,683.96
Idaho	2,854	432,061	3,694,180	3,528,558.77
Ill.	25,253	732,023	9,107,597	10,915,328.94
Ind.	14,962	441,452	5,199,892	6,387,794.27
Iowa	2,618	15,096	634,291	671,349.16
Kan.	92,420	13,773,568	51,031,410	67,751,728.75
Ky.	1,918		751,764	837,615.24
Md.	3,260		1,486,927	1,745,769.84
Mich.	2,365	298,836	236,898	539,424.58
Minn.	9,062	857,812	2,730,023	3,565,347.80
Mo.	19,514	176,203	5,069,196	5,375,293.35
Mont.	8,555	2,220,910	7,846,001	8,888,895.90
Neb.	43,518	7,296,177	13,120,725	20,204,812.09
N. Mex.	320	13,867	521,660	557,130.94
N. Y.	184	1,534	55,840	66,847.52
No. Car.	9		1,129	1,327.86
No. Dak.	23,800	396,964	16,035,441	16,006,537.65
Ohio	13,319	494,064	4,728,542	5,986,047.87
Okla.	32,397	1,670,475	14,786,211	15,926,030.03
Ore.	2,702	1,307,919	8,439,246	9,114,692.81
Penn.	1,279	509	341,358	393,310.84
So. Dak.	29,173	3,631,981	8,064,821	11,656,069.73
Tenn.	1,592		507,494	566,158.88
Texas	20,878	880,813	14,079,541	14,563,763.49
Utah	323	405,471	247,335	531,375.62
Va.	942	1,785	292,115	344,009.38
Wash.	4,735	1,010,423	12,370,660	11,894,599.97
W. Va.	58		30,537	34,061.42
Wyo.	607	360,969	622,198	977,304.04

Total 364,883 37,162,224 187,313,625 \$225,159,385.70



J. M. Mehl, Commodity Exchange Administration, Washington, D. C.

Allowance Limited for Speculative Loss

Losses on futures contracts as distinguished from "hedging losses," may not be deducted from income for tax purposes, according to the experience of the Farmers & Ginners Cotton Oil Co., which suffered reversal of the decision of the Board of Tax Appeals when its suit was carried into the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Its purchase of refined cottonseed oil futures, on which it sustained a loss, was classified as speculative.

The taxpayer operated a cottonseed mill. One of the principal products was crude cottonseed oil. A close relationship exists between the price of crude and refined cottonseed oil.

During the taxable year the taxpayer sold crude cottonseed oil at an unsatisfactory price. It could not hold the crude oil because it is subject to deterioration. At the time of selling its crude oil it bought refined cottonseed oil futures and sustained a loss of \$24,024 on closing out these contracts. The court held this was a capital loss and limited deduction to \$2,000.

The court was careful to point out that the losses involved were not sustained in hedging transactions. The court said:

A hedge is a form of price insurance; it is resorted to by business men to avoid the risk of changes in the market price of a commodity. The basic principle of hedging is the maintenance of an even or balanced market position. To exercise a choice of risks, to sell one commodity and buy another is not a hedge; it is merely continuing the risk in a different form. That is what the taxpayer did in this case. It did not retain its crude oil and sell refined; it sold crude and bought refined when it had no actual commodity on hand or future commitments to be protected from price variations.

September Grain Futures Nearly Double Last Year's

Futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated 720,817,000 bus in September, an increase of 10 per cent compared with August, according to the Department of Agriculture monthly statement by the Commodity Exchange Administration. The volume in September this year was 92 per cent higher than in September, 1940. Soybeans were not included in the September, 1940, figure.

Of the total trading last month, wheat accounted for 385,932,000 bus, a decrease of 2 per cent compared with August; corn 101,367,000 bus, an increase of 33 per cent; oats 78,449,000 bus, an increase of 37 per cent; rye 56,541,000 bus, an increase of 21 per cent; and soybeans 98,528,000 bus, an increase of 20 per cent.

The aggregate contracts open in wheat futures on Sept. 30 were 55,460,000 bus, an increase of 9 per cent during the month. In corn, open contracts were 38,949,000 bus, an increase of 45 per cent; in oats, 18,891,000 bus, an increase of 3 per cent; in rye, 20,302,000 bus, an increase of 16 per cent; and in soybeans 10,595,000 bus, a decrease of 7 per cent.

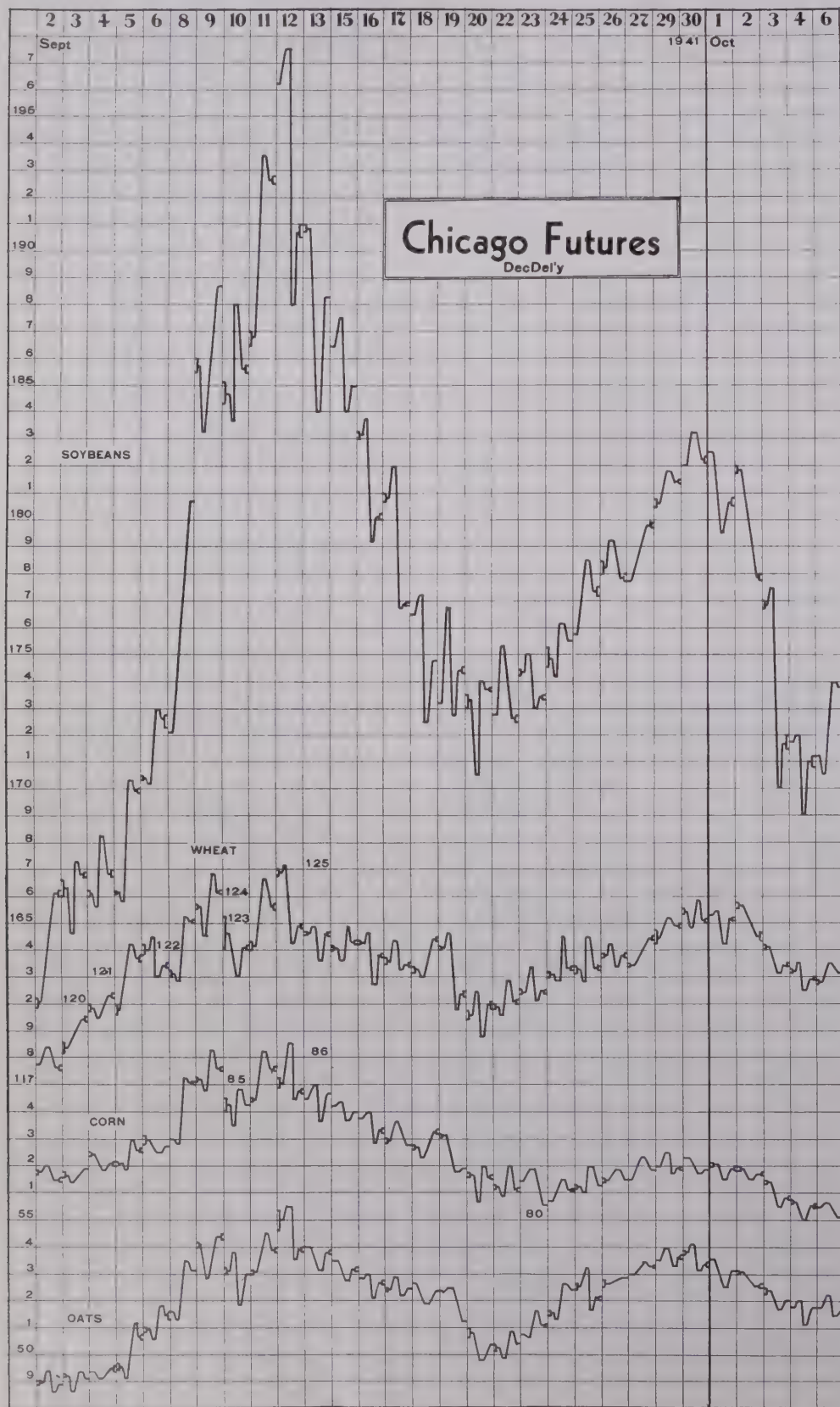
A.A.A. agencies do not yet consider 1940's unredeemed wheat loans as government-owned grain. It is merely pooled. Charges for storage and handling of this grain are not payable quarterly; but C.C.C. has indicated its intention to pay charges on pooled grain semi-annually, probably January and June.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	8,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,451	9,269
Feb. 15	48,712	23,170	8,490	13,436	9,370
Feb. 21	47,236	23,623	8,350	13,516	9,561
Mar. 1	45,489	24,310	8,452	13,456	9,557
Mar. 8	43,552	23,906	8,491	13,411	9,593
Mar. 15	43,945	23,360	8,598	13,403	9,745
Mar. 22	44,654	23,694	9,935	13,315	9,973
Mar. 29	42,797	23,473	8,976	13,359	9,794
Apr. 5	44,649	24,495	8,990	13,525	10,653
Apr. 12	41,606	24,079	8,784	14,025	11,341
Apr. 19	44,092	22,845	8,693	13,970	12,445
Apr. 26	44,522	21,530	8,365	14,315	12,710
May 3	46,532	21,506	8,320	12,241	10,627
May 10	47,178	21,727	8,261	11,475	10,860
May 17	43,064	21,823	7,683	11,807	11,057
May 24	41,092	20,836	6,984	12,143	10,272
May 31	42,017	21,065	7,188	12,244	10,725
June 7	38,124	20,267	7,683	12,083	10,935
June 8	38,041	20,430	7,879	12,110	11,101
June 14	39,568	20,202	7,870	12,200	11,862
June 21	40,794	19,947	7,525	12,078	12,194
June 28	40,083	20,915	7,717	12,287	12,565
July 5	43,010	19,375	7,550	12,186	11,924
July 12	45,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,315	11,571
Aug. 2	51,292	22,147	13,284	13,597	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,786	25,617	16,051	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,731	16,672	16,866	12,143
Aug. 30	50,826	26,853	18,388	17,434	11,415
Sept. 6	50,686	29,232	17,744	18,199	10,855
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974

†All time low.



The Cost of Handling Grain

All grain dealers, and especially those handling side lines, have long maintained that it is most difficult to determine the actual cost of handling any kind of grain where the same facilities are employed in handling feed, seeds, fertilizer and other merchandise. It has remained for Wm. Olson & Co., Certified Public Accountants, to compile statistics analyzing the cost of the various operations.

Many elevator operators have persisted in guessing at their cost of handling grain and oftentimes to their great financial loss. Many have depended upon their actual results of marketing a crop of grain without compiling figures as to shrinkage, loss, dockage, and overhead expense. During the past year Olson & Co. have audited the accounts of many elevators in the northern half of Illinois and Indiana and by averaging the results attained by the different elevator operators have arrived at results that should be most interesting to all grain merchants.

The average cost figures, combined with the average expenses and the gross profit realized from the handling of different grains, should help every grain merchant to trace his loss or gain to its source and take steps to correct his methods or practices in the hope of realizing a safe and sure profit from every department of his business.

The results from handling feed aggregating an average volume of \$11,114 returned an average gross profit of \$1,271 or 11.5 per cent. Field seed, while of a smaller volume, gave a higher percentage of gain, the average gross sales amounting to \$2,995, and an average gross profit of \$374, or 12.5 per cent. Fertilizer was even a more profitable side line, the average sales amounting to \$3,767 and returning a gross profit of \$520, or 13.7 per cent.

The total merchandising sales averaged \$30,021, the highest for any one company aggregating \$100,041, the lowest \$2,757. The average for all the companies handling merchandise, but not including grain, was \$30,021, giving an average gross profit of \$4,656, or an average of 15.5 per cent.

The average sales of the companies audited aggregated \$162,048, the highest sales being \$488,879, and the lowest \$70,587. The average gross profit of all the companies audited was \$10,079, showing an average gain of 6.2 per cent. Few lines of business can succeed on such a narrow margin and this is probably the real reason so many grain dealers, in their efforts to meet competitive prices, fail to come out even.

The average cost of selling 1,000 bushels of grain was \$31.46. The highest cost was \$150.12, the lowest \$14.82. This wide spread between the cost of different elevator operators shows conclusively that few elevator operators know what their costs of doing business are or else they ignore what their records tell them to be their costs. The following figures from Olson & Co.'s survey will be found most interesting to grain merchants who are resolutely determined to place their business on a more profitable basis.

The average figures show total Current Assets of \$24,451.25 and total Current Liabilities of \$9,506.66, the difference being \$14,944.59 which represents the average Working Capital. By also taking into consideration Fixed Assets, Other Assets, Prepaid Expenses, and deducting the Mortgage Indebtedness, we arrive at the average Net Worth of \$29,666.59. Said average Net Worth is represented by an average Outstanding Capital Stock of \$18,150.10 and an average Surplus account of \$11,516.49.

The average changes which occurred in the financial structure during the statistical year, follow:

	Average Figures
Net Worth April 30, 1940	\$27,062.29
Add: Profit for the year	3,166.07
Sale, or Gain on Sale, of Stock	22.73

Miscellaneous Credits	284.51
	\$30,535.60
Deduct: Federal Income Taxes	306.21
Cash Dividends on Stock	453.38
Capital Stock Retired or Invested	
Capital Withdrawn	102.23
Miscellaneous Charges	7.19
	\$ 869.01

Net Worth April 30, 1941

The following summary shows the ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities and some of the other important financial percentages:

	Average Figures Apr. 30, 1941	Apr. 30, 1940
Ratio of Current Assets to Current Liabilities	2.57 to 1	2.19 to 1
Book Value of Stock (% of Par Value)	163.5%	137.4%
Percentage of Net Worth in:		
Working Capital	50.3%	48.2%
Fixed Assets (Less Mortgage)	40.0%	42.9%
Other Assets	9.0%	8.1%
Prepaid Expenses .....	.7%	.8%
	100.0%	100.0%

Percentage of Current Assets in:		
Cash	20.1%	17.7%
Notes Receivable	6.6%	8.7%
Accounts Receivable	37.4%	33.4%
Inventories	35.9%	40.2%
	100.0%	100.0%

The average Gross Profit realized for the current statistical year was \$10,079.05, which compares with an average Gross Profit of \$10,268.49 shown for the previous statistical year. After also taking into consideration the Other Income, the Total Income for the current statistical year was \$12,527.74 as compared with \$12,217.31 shown for the previous year.

The Operating Expenses averaged \$7,457.24 as compared with an average of \$7,319.93 shown for the previous year. The interest averaged \$386.93, Bad Debts averaged \$497.40 and the Depreciation averaged \$1,020.10. The Net Profit, therefore, shown for the current statistical year averaged \$3,166.07 as compared with \$3,046.26 shown for the previous year.

The following is a brief percentage analysis of the foregoing operating figures:

	High- est	Low- est	Average
Earnings per \$100.00 of Outstanding Stock or Invested Capital before Federal Income Taxes	\$94.00	\$10.10*	\$17.41
Rate of Turnover: (Sales times Opening Inventory)	65.5	5.4	17.0

*Decrease.

The following summary reflects the average Operating Expenses of the entire group for the statistical year ended April 30, 1941, and shows a comparison with the statistical year ended April 30, 1940:

	Average Figures Apr. 30, 1941	Increase or De- crease (%)
Expenses:		
Advertising	\$ 126.94	\$ 111.97 \$ 14.97
Audit, Legal and Collection	124.02	109.98 14.04
Directors' Fees	133.59	156.25 22.66*
Dues and Subscriptions	27.44	22.08 5.36
General Expense	171.83	211.19 39.36*
Insurance	419.94	423.67 3.73*
Light and Power	518.19	613.01 94.82*
Rent	50.30	39.98 10.32
Repairs	329.71	287.75 41.96
Supplies	227.55	222.60 4.95
Salaries (A)	3,995.05	3,924.38 70.67
Taxes	912.87	844.95 67.92
Telephone and Telegraph	102.50	105.53 3.03*
Truck Expenses	317.31	246.59 70.72
Interest	386.93	468.76 81.83*
Bad Debts	497.40	360.74 136.66
Depreciation	1,020.10	1,021.62 1.52*
Totals	\$9,361.67	\$9,171.05 \$190.62

Note: (A) The average Salary expense includes net personal drawings of sole proprietors which have been considered as compensation for personal time devoted to business.

Percentages of Gross Profit realized from the various products handled:

	High- est	Low- est	Average
Per cent of Total Gross Profit derived from:			
Corn	75.3%	3.1%	34.6%
Oats	37.9%	1.1%	8.4%
Beans	22.5%	10.1%*	8.4%
Wheat	10.9%	0%	2.2%

All Other Grain	3.7%	.7%	.2%
			33.8%
Feed	54.0%	.1%	10.3%
Seed	16.9%	.2%	2.5%
Coal	38.6%	2.3%	13.4%
Lumber and Bldg. Materials	56.8%	14.1%	14.2%
Fertilizer	12.6%	.2%	1.4%
Twine and Rope	2.8%	1.8%*	.3%
Salt .....	.7%	.4%*	.1%
Machinery and Repair Parts	19.4%	.5%*	1.6%
Hardware and Fencing	6.0%	.5%	.7%
All Other Merchandise	9.3%	1.6%*	1.7%
			46.2%

*Decrease

The sizes of the companies used in the preparation of the statistical figures are briefly summarized as follows:

	Per cent to Total
Bushels of Grain Sold:	
Less than 100,000	5.5%
100,000-200,000	38.9%
200,000-300,000	27.8%
300,000-400,000	16.7%
400,000-500,000	—
Over 500,000	11.1%
	100.0%

In the statistics following, we have attempted to show the figures pertaining to the various classes of products handled, showing in each case the Highest, Lowest and the Average figures. On each one of these products, for instance on Corn, under the classification of "Highest," all the items shown do not belong to the same company but we have picked out the highest of each item. Likewise, under the column "Lowest," all the figures shown there do not belong to the same company but instead we have picked out the lowest from the entire group for the particular commodity that is being analyzed. Under the column of "Average," we have averaged the figures of all companies which handled that particular commodity.

	Highest	Lowest	Average
Bushels Sold	594,717	51,670	193,195
Amounts Received	\$204,730.11	\$28,658.27	\$105,246.73
Avg. Sales Price per bushel	59.4c	48.6c	54.5c
Avg. Buying Price	57.7c	46.3c	53.0c
Margin per bu. on Buying and Selling	3.0c	.3c	1.5c
Gross Profit (considering Inventories)	\$10,534.54	\$256.21	\$3,392.67
Do Percentage	6.0%	.9%	3.1%
Gross Profit per bushel (considering Inventories)	3.4c	.5c	1.8c

NOTE: Only those companies keeping records of bushels handled have been used in the above calculation.

	Four Years Ended— 4-30-41 4-30-40 4-30-39 4-30-38
Average Price per bushel paid to Producer for Corn	53.0c 42.4c 48.6c 94.8c

	Highest	Lowest	Average
Bushels Sold	139,519	6,345	38,560
Amounts Received	\$43,572.61	\$2,466.94	\$12,563.94
Avg. Sales Price per bushel	38.8c	27.6c	32.6c
Avg. Buying Price	34.3c	27.0c	30.1c
Margin per bu. on Buying and Selling	7.7c	.8c*	2.5c
Gross Profit and Percentage (considering Inventories)	\$1,621.83	\$63.59	\$861.24
	15.0%	.9%	6.8%

Gross Profit per bushel (considering Inventories)	5.3c	.3c	2.2c
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*Decrease.

NOTE: Only those companies keeping records of bushels handled have been used in the above calculation.

	Four Years Ended— 4-30-41 4-30-40 4-30-39 4-30-38
Average Price per bushel paid to Producer for Oats	30.1c 24.9c 23.7c 36.5c

The following statistics are the results obtained from averaging the figures pertaining to the Beans handled:

	Highest	Lowest	Average
Bushels Sold	115,091	3,338	22,543
Amounts Received	\$103,715.89	\$2,829.35	\$18,738.68
Avg. Sales Price per bushel	90.1c	75.5c	83.1c

Avg. Buying Price per bushel	86.5c	72.9c	78.5c
Margin per bu. on Buying and Selling	11.4c	.1c	4.6c
Gross Profit and Percentage (considering Inventories)	\$3,987.24 15.3%	\$391.65* 2.3%*	\$948.90 5.1%
Gross Profit per bushel (considering Inventories)	13.5c	1.9c*	4.2c

*Decrease.

NOTE: Only those companies keeping records of bushels handled have been used in the above calculation.

Four Years Ended—				
	4-30-41	4-30-40	4-30-39	4-30-38
Average Price per bushel paid to Producer for Beans.....	78.5c	71.6c	73.9c	\$1.012

Wheat

The following statistics result from a summary of the figures on Wheat handled:

	Highest	Lowest	Average
Bushels Sold	60,529	14	7,038
Amounts Received.....	\$45,865.73	\$10.62	\$5,325.24
Avg. Sales Price per bu.	\$1.005	66.9c	75.7c
Avg. Buying Price per bu.	88.3c	60.9c	71.8c
Margin per bu. on Buying and Selling.....	13.0c	1.8c	3.9c
Gross Profit and Percentage (considering Inventories)	\$1,725.70 20.9%	\$.65 0%	\$214.15 4.0%

Gross Profit per bushel (considering Inventories) 15.9c 0c 3.0c

NOTE: Only those companies keeping records of bushels handled have been used in the above calculation.

Four Years Ended—				
	4-30-41	4-30-40	4-30-39	4-30-38
Average Price per bushel paid to Producers for Wheat	71.8c	59.7c	62.6c	\$1.013

Total Grain Sales

In the following summary we have shown the combined average of All Grains Handled by each of the various elevators:

	Highest	Lowest	Average
Bushels Sold.....	806,011	70,455	259,785
Amounts Received.....	\$467,496.36	\$37,018.87	\$140,604.55
Avg. Sales Price per bu.	59.0c	48.5c	54.1c
Avg. Buying Price per bu.	58.2c	46.4c	52.0c
Margin per bu. on Buying & Selling	3.5c	.8c	2.1c
Gross Profit and Percentage (considering Inventories)	\$17,042.09 6.8%	\$1,252.91 1.2%	\$5,386.52 3.8%
Gross Profit per bushel (considering Inventories)	3.6c	.7c	2.1c

New Wage Record Keeping Regulations

Employers must now, as a minimum requirement for all employees, show in addition to information previously required, for any non-exempt employees, (1) the occupation of the employee, (2) the time of day and name of day on which the employee's work week begins, (3) the pay period covered by the payment, and (4) every employer making wage additions or wage deductions shall maintain in individual employee accounts a record of those types of items and their credited or debited amounts, as well as specifying dates involved.

An employer has a choice, however, with respect to recording earnings. This, according to the Administrator, was to placate the criticism that the requirement of showing weekly earnings for employees paid on a monthly or semi-monthly basis complicated the pay roll records for such employees. Under the new regulations, daily wages may be recorded in lieu of weekly wages.

The requirement of additional information concerning an employee is particularly noticeable in regard to employees exempted from the law because they are either in executive, administrative, professional or local retailing capacity. Formerly, it was necessary only to show the name in full, home address, and oc-

cupation of such employees. Under the new regulations, complete information must be compiled, just as if these employees were not eligible for the exemption.

Michigan Bean Shippers Re-elect Cline

The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, convening for its 49th annual meeting in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6, re-elected Leo D. Cline, Birch Run, as president.

Three new directors were elected. They are: Andrew W. Orr, Saginaw; Donovan Smith, St. Johns, and H. R. Nelson, Charlotte.

Hold-over directors are C. H. Estes, Shepherd; H. E. Henne, Bay Port, and C. H. Wendt, Brown City.

Principal action of the convention was a resolution requesting the Michigan Department of Agriculture to begin compulsory inspection of colored beans beginning Oct. 1.

Government Divisions Not Subject to Wheat Quota

Ohio's Attorney General Herbert has ruled for Ohio's Lorain county commissioners, who were threatened with penalty on nine acres of wheat grown in excess of A.A.A. allotments on county property, that: "A farmer is not liable to penalties for wheat grown in excess of his allotment so long as such wheat is not marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, or federal livestock which may be placed in commerce."

The Ohio attorney general's opinion applies to excess wheat consumed in public institutions. The state welfare department had been told by the A.A.A. that penalties might be applied against excess wheat grown on institutional farms.

Mixing to Reduce Moisture

Mixing oats with wheat in the proportion of 350 bus. of wheat to 189 bus. of oats reduced the average moisture content of the mixture to 14.5 per cent in three weeks, with the oats carrying 10.7 per cent moisture and the wheat 15.5 per cent moisture before mixing, reports T. E. Long, assistant agricultural engineer of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, from experiments at the station.

When the mixture was run thru a cleaner and separated at the end of the three week period, this 14.5 per cent moisture content did not vary materially during the following 9 weeks of storage separately.

USDA 1940 Corn Loans

The Department of Agriculture has announced that 4,672 Commodity Credit Corporation loans on the 1940 corn crop were repaid during the week ending Sept. 27, 1941. This brought total loan repayments to that date to 26,839, representing 26,014,124 bus. valued at \$15,846,523. There remained outstanding 82,539 loans on 76,881,780 bus. valued at \$46,850,969. Loans by States follow:

Total Loans Made		Repayments		
State	No. Loans	Bushels	No. Loans	Bushels
Ill.	12,633	13,550,371	7,726	8,430,664.06
Ind.	1,014	904,821	608	524,875.00
Iowa	59,181	59,166,991	14,266	13,625,337.90
Kan.	881	627,298	117	79,392.00
Ky.	24	66,890	21	63,442.00
Mich.	9	5,649	4	2,102.00
Minn.	10,179	8,015,134	986	773,831.46
Mo.	3,471	2,957,136	1,362	1,049,171.00
Neb.	15,505	13,169,926	1,280	1,127,445.09
No. Dak.	98	113,942	47	65,638.00
Ohio	460	260,445	228	118,890.00
So. Dak.	5,555	4,038,373	182	147,717.00
Wis.	38	18,928	12	5,618.00

Totals 109,378 102,895,904 26,839 26,014,123.51

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Price 70 cts. plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Price 95 cts., plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Hughes, Ark.—A modern grain elevator is being built by the C. W. Martin wholesale grocery and feed firm. The plant will have a capacity of 14,000 bus. The company will buy grain for shipping and will clean beans, peas and other seed for planting purposes.—J.H.G.

Diaz, Ark.—R. D. Wilmans & Sons are completing a grain elevator which will eventually handle 60,000 bus. of bulk rice and a large quantity of sacked rice. A portion of the elevator nearing completion will be of sufficient size to handle 40,000 bus. of bulk rice and a full load of sacked rice. The new structure is in the rear of the company's cotton gin.

CALIFORNIA

Sutter Buttes, Cal.—J. W. Browning's feed plant and mill was destroyed by fire recently, loss estimated at \$30,000. The company operates a number of plants in northern California.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—Directors and officers of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators made their annual inspection of the company's terminal properties here Sept. 29, which this year included their first view of the new temporary storage annexes now in operation.

Calgary, Alta.—The fire that damaged the Globe elevator, owned and operated by the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., recently, was confined to the work house and feed mill, the storage tanks and grain being undamaged. The internal terminal elevator has storage capacity for 250,000 bus. of grain.

Bridgeburg, Ont.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has liquidated its Canadian subsidiary, Spencer Kellogg & Sons of Canada, Ltd., and has formed a new company to be known as Spencer Kellogg & Sons (Canada), Ltd., to conduct its Canadian business, with headquarters here.

Fort William, Ont.—John Didur of Winnipeg, a roofer working on temporary grain storage bins at the Federal Grain, Ltd., elevator, broke his back the morning of Sept. 20 when he slipped from the roof of the structure on which he was employed and fell 22 ft. to the ground. He had been prepared to leave for his home in Winnipeg that night.

Vancouver, B. C.—Elevator and feed companies here have offered to dry grain, absorbing half of the cost of the operation, in a move to assist several hundred farmers in the coast area of British Columbia whose unharvested oat crops are faced with destruction as a result of the steady rains which have prevented threshing. Part of the crop thus can be saved.

Toronto, Ont.—Fred Present of Toronto Elevators, Ltd., has been appointed feed controller for Canada. The exact nature of his duties is undefined as yet. A letter sent out by the government to grain dealers on Sept. 23 stated that if the latter would submit a list of bona fide contracts made prior to Aug. 26, permits will be granted for the export of oats and other feed grains. Otherwise there has been no change either in feed policies as set by the Agricultural Supplies Board, which has maintained stringent restrictions of shipments of millfeed out of the Dominion, nor in millfeed prices in Canada.

Quebec, Que.—D. G. McKenzie, vice-pres. of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and former Manitoba minister of agriculture, was named president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at the recent annual meeting at Seignior Club.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A by-law fixing the assessment on temporary grain storage bins constructed this year, considered by the city council, Sept. 29, was sent on to a regular council meeting to be passed. It establishes an assessment on each of the timber structures, at an amount which will yield \$500 in taxes for each million bushels of capacity, on the basis of this year's mill rate. The result will be taxes totaling about \$13,000 accruing to the city, equivalent to about half a mill on the entire assessment.

Victoria, B. C.—The city council has given notice it is not prepared to renew its lease of the grain elevator at Ogden Point to John Gillespie for the \$16,000 minimum it set for the year ending in September, 1941. The exact terms of the lease covering the next 12 months were left to the finance and land com'tees, who will submit their findings at a later date. The Gillespie Grain Co. sought to renew the lease. It was indicated the city's returns would be slightly above the \$16,000 a year minimum guaranteed in the expiring agreement.

Winnipeg, Man.—Net profit of \$230,587 after meeting all expense, including depreciation and bond interest, was reported by Federal Grain, Ltd., Oct. 1 for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1941. Net profit of the preceding 12 months was \$94,141. A preference dividend of \$2 a share payable to shareholders of record Nov. 1, also was announced. The company's working capital has been reduced \$112,617 compared with the preceding year thru erection of essential country and terminal storage space and the acquisition of 28 additional elevators. Federal Grain erected 7,000,000 bus. of storage space in the form of country elevator annexes and built 5,500,000 bus. of temporary terminal elevator storage at the head of the lakes. It now operates 438 country elevators and 15,025,000 bus. of terminal elevator storage space.

Winnipeg, Man.—V. W. Tryon, manager of Federal Grain, Ltd., was elected president of the North-West Line Elevator Ass'n recently. William McG. Rait, president of the Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd., and R. R. Emerson, general manager of National Grain Co., Ltd., were elected vice presidents. Directors named were C. E. Austin, W. J. Dowler, J. M. Gilchrist, W. A. Hastings, C. E. Hayles, C. C. Head, R. W. Milner, C. G. Murphy, and A. C. Reid.

Winnipeg, Man.—In a recent statement issued by the research department of the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., a recommendation was made to the Dominion government that wheat growers in western Canada should receive a bonus of approximately 10c bus. for all the wheat they have already delivered or will deliver from the current crop, to compensate them for a 12% increase in the cost of living. Payment of this bonus, the statement says, would not disturb the markets or contracts entered into for the purchase and sale of wheat and would have little effect on inflation. Wages now paid to industrial workers are higher than they ever have been in history and in addition such workers are receiving cost of living bonuses, the statement says. Farmers producing live stock products are reasonably well off, but the western wheat grower, who depends mainly or entirely upon wheat for his income, is in a bad way, with the cost of wheat much lower than it was even in 1913-14, and farm costs of living and production up 46% since those years—up 12% since the start of the present war. The amount of wheat the grower can market has been curtailed by government regulation.

COLORADO

Burlington, Colo.—John Buol is building a 20,000-bu. elevator at his ranch north of here. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. has the contract. The elevator will be used for grain storage and house feed grinding and mixing machinery. Mr. Buol is a prominent farmer and stock feeder.

ILLINOIS

Emden, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator has been given a coat of aluminum paint.

Assumption, Ill.—Fire which originated in the cob house did some damage to the elevator of the Lacharite Grain Co. recently.

Woodhull, Ill.—Wilbur Johnson is assistant at the Woodhull Grain Elevator Co. elevator, succeeding Russell Gustafson, resigned.

Taylor Ridge, Ill.—Russell Gustafson, formerly of Woodhull, is in charge of the Rock Island County Farm Bureau oil and feed station.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—The Hagen Grain & Milling Co. is offering a complete blacksmith, acetylene and electric welding and wagon work service.

Warrensburg, Ill.—The Warrensburg Grain Co. has just completed the installation of a new Union Iron Truck Hoist at its south elevator.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A suit in equity has been filed by the East St. Louis Grain Elevator Co. in circuit court at Belleville, asking the court for an order restraining Henry L. Sickmann, county treasurer and ex-officio collector of taxes, from collecting taxes for the 1940 year on the basis of a \$45,000 personal property valuation which the plaintiff alleges is excessive in the amount of \$43,000.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. C. M. Balsley has forged our name to checks without authority and without sending us checks, money or order. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Chase (Cortland p.o.), Ill.—We have sold our local yard to the Chase Grain Co., Francis L. Reynolds, owner.—Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., A. H. Holcomb.

Birds, Ill.—Joliet Grain Co. will install a Soweigh 15-ton Motor Truck Scale. It will have a concrete deck 20x9 ft. and will weigh on the New Style Grain Beam.

Wellington, Ill.—Curtis Lockhart, associated with his father, Samuel M. Lockhart, in the grain business, and Miss Joyce Abrahamson of Moline, Ill., were married Aug. 30.

Farmer City, Ill.—H. C. Gring, owner and manager of the Schoer & Gring line of elevators, has been elected president of the New Farmer City State Bank which will open about Nov. 1.

Norris City, Ill.—The Norris City Milling Co. is replacing its non-standard splash proof motors with the standard totally enclosed motors as approved by the National Electric Code.—H.H.H.

Delavan, Ill.—The Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. is serving its patrons over a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Scale with platform 24x10 ft. It is equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Scottland, Ill.—Melvin A. Bonwell, 56, died unexpectedly Sept. 22, at his home. He was manager of the Raven Elvtr. Co. elevator for the last 10 years and had lived his lifetime in this community.

Bloomington, Ill.—Grain dealers of this territory held a dinner meeting in Roland's Tea Room Sept. 23, Ralph Hasenwinkle, chairman. The topic under consideration was new grading methods for soybeans.

Zion, Ill.—The Richard Feed Store was damaged by fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, Sept. 20. The loss was small. On Sept. 21 the feed store was broken into and a quantity of grain stolen.

Indianola, Ill.—Harry Baxter of Newman, who has been manager of the local elevator for several years, has been called for selective service in the army. Ted Block, who has been employed at the elevator, will succeed him as manager.

Mason City, Ill.—W. F. Allison & Sons are erecting a 25,000-bu. storage bin, to be used for soybeans. To make room for the new bin, two steel storage bins were moved to the rear of the office building. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract.

Chenoa, Ill.—On Oct. 1, Ralph Hasenwinkle and W. B. Wallace, of Bloomington, and H. B. Harrison of Pontiac, took over the interest of T. E. Hamman in the Chenoa Grain Co., with elevators at Chenoa and Ballard. J. A. Harrison retains his interest and active management.

Capron, Ill.—William Cline is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., starting his new duties Oct. 1. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of the former manager, C. R. Irvin. Mr. Cline had been employed for the last eight years by the Poplar Grove Farmers Co-op. Co.

Shawneetown, Ill.—The Shawneetown Elevator, owned by T. Y. Williams, is being moved to its site in the industrial section of the new town south of route 13. It is the largest building to be moved from the old to the new town and will be divided into two sections to reduce its size. Mr. Williams stated that he will increase the grain storage space when in the new flood-free site to 200,000 bus., and will install a soybean processing unit.

Bates (Loami p. o.), Ill.—Edward N. Abell, 62, manager of the local grain elevator, was found shot dead, his body laying on the scale outside the elevator. A .22 caliber rifle was found near by. It is believed he ended his life because of despondency over the discovery of weevils in the stored grain.

Golden, Ill.—The William L. Bruns Elevator was sold recently to the Missouri-Illinois Grain Co. The large elevator and seed house north of it will be operated by the new company with W. F. Moyer of Louisiana, Mo., in charge of the local business. Mr. Bruns will retain the old steam mill and buildings across the road to the west.

Dongola, Ill.—Dongola's flour mill was sold, recently, by Alex McCowen to Arne Keller and son, Leo, who will operate as Keller & Co. Both have had several years' experience in the milling business. Mr. McCowen, who had been in business here for 47 years, gave up active management of the mill several months ago on account of advanced years.

Springfield, Ill.—Circuit Judge Victor Hemphill on Sept. 25 ruled that the 1939 truck regulation act was constitutional and dissolved a temporary injunction which had allowed 620 truckers to operate for the last 19 months without complying with the act. Constitutionality of the act, which requires safety tests and insurance coverage as well as exercising other supervision over Illinois trucking, was challenged by the Certificated Motor carriers and other truckers.

Baker (Leland p.o.), Ill.—John J. Duncan, Jr., 54, who was associated with his uncle, the late Joseph Farrell, Peru, in the operation of a grain elevator here and one at Midway station on Route 51, north of LaSalle, died in People's Hospital, LaSalle, Sept. 24, a few hours after he was stricken suddenly ill. Mr. Duncan had continued operation of the above two elevators following Mr. Farrell's death 10 years ago, altho the one at Midway had been abandoned during the last few years.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The shortage of construction steel has caused further delay in the completion of the 5,000,000-bu. grain elevator for Cargill, Inc., at the Fox Terminal dock on the Mississippi River front. Federal officials have given the contractor a priority rating that calls for delivery of steel in "January or March." It is needed for completion of the first unit of the elevator, a unit capable of holding 2,500,000 bus. of grain. Concrete work on this unit was finished last fall.

Springfield, Ill.—The director of finance, who collects the sales tax, has been restrained temporarily by the Circuit Court from paying into the state treasury the sums paid under protest by the plaintiffs on sales of feed for feeding live stock or poultry for marketing or for feeding dairy cattle or poultry which produce dairy products or eggs for sale at market, commencing with the sums paid by them under protest for the month of August, 1941, and any and all further sums which may hereafter be paid by them under protest. This injunction was granted Sept. 23 in the suit by the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, pending a hearing on the merits.

CHICAGO NOTES

The firm, Hannah & Gilbert, has dissolved partnership.

A decline of \$50 occurred in the price of membership certificates in the Chicago Board of Trade, with transfers at \$400. Posted offers, \$400.

New members recently enrolled in the Chicago Board of Trade include Allyn Laybourn, Chicago; Walter C. Fuller, Des Moines, Ia.; John B. DeHaven, Chicago.

E. A. Weaver, for many years vice-pres. and general manager of B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., retired from the milling business on Sept. 27, and will devote his time to his fruit and poultry farm at Stevensville, Mich.

Benjamin E. Sincere, 65, senior partner in the stock exchange firm of Sincere & Co., and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Oct. 5 in Elkhorn, Wis., of injuries suffered in an automobile accident Oct. 2. His automobile plunged off the road and struck a tree during a heavy fog near Elkhorn.

The Chicago district office of the Office of Production Management's priorities division field service has been removed to room 2801 of the 20 North Wacker Drive building, Warren G. Bailey, district manager, announced. Increasing volume of inquiries from business men necessitated an expansion of staff and headquarters, Mr. Bailey said.

Section 550 of the Revenue Act provides for a tax of 6% on local telephone service applicable only to amounts paid in pursuance of bills rendered after October 5, 1941, for services for which no previous bill was rendered. On and after Oct. 6, 1941, all charges of 5c for telephone local (Chicago) service made from sample tables will involve a tax charge of 6%. These bills are rendered members monthly. Local calls (Chicago) made from the switchboard and paid in cash will remain 10c and the Board will absorb the tax.—Fred H. Clutton, sec'y, Board of Trade of The City of Chicago.

INDIANA

Lafayette, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a new scale.

Denver, Ind.—Howard Keisling, formerly of Milroy, is new manager of the local elevator.

Medaryville, Ind.—The Medaryville Co-operative Co. recently installed a new Hammer mill, 50 h.p.

New Harmony, Ind.—The George Couch & Sons Milling Co. has installed a modern communication system.

Burney, Ind.—The Reimann-McCammon Co. elevator has been taken over by Charles Ward, former company manager.

Gwynneville, Ind.—A short circuit in the electric wiring recently caused a small fire in the W. D. Springer elevator.

Letts, Ind.—The Reimann-McCammon Co. elevator has been purchased by Paul Wiley, the company's former manager.

The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers

No. 17 After safety factors, what is the next most important requisite of a grain fumigant?

That it leave no residual odor or other harmful effect on the treated grain or on the product into which the grain is processed. This is really more important than effectiveness. A firm could better afford to get poor fumigation results than to harm the grain.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE Weevil-Cide CO.
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS

Prepared annually on
Grain Elevator Operations

WILLIAM OLSON & CO.

Certified Public Accountants

1180 E. 63rd St.

CHICAGO

Carlisle, Ind.—Harry D. White installed a Model L. Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill fitted with ear corn crusher and feeder.

Van Buren, Ind.—The scale house of the Farmers Equity Exchange recently was destroyed by fire of unknown cause.

Trafalgar, Ind.—Burglars entered the William W. Suckow elevator early Sept. 18 and took \$25 worth of hardware merchandise.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Herman J. Weisman, 80, retired flour mill owner, died recently, following a stroke. For many years he operated the old Star flour mill.—W.B.C.

Montezuma, Ind.—We have installed a Sidney Electric Hoist operating over five dumps at our Station No. 2.—Parke County Farm Buro, Co-op. Ass'n, William Routien, mgr.

Warren, Ind.—The manlift of the Farmers Exchange, Inc., elevator recently crashed to the top of the building and was wrecked. Fortunately no one was near it and no one was injured.

Scircleville, Ind.—Fire starting in the cupola destroyed the Clinton County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n elevator on Sept. 15, together with about 10,000 bus. of oats, some wheat and feed.

Boonville, Ind.—The Boonville Mills is constructing four additional concrete grain storage bins of 32,500 bus. capacity. A portable feed grinder with molasses attachment also has been purchased.

Gilman, Ind.—G. S. Dykes, manager of the Goodrich Bros. Co. elevator for several years, resigned because of ill health in order to recuperate. R. L. Small of Roseburg will succeed Mr. Dykes.—A.E.L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Consumers Feed & Supply Co., Inc., has been incorporated; 1,000 shares, n.p.v., to do a general feed and grain business. Incorporators, Roy Hall, Dale W. McMillen, Jr., and Robert P. O'Brien.

Sandusky (Greensburg, R.F.D. 13), Ind.—The Reimann-McCammon Co. elevator has been purchased by Shirley Davis, who has been manager of the plant. A general business of dealing in grain and coal will be carried on.

Gaston, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. elevator was destroyed by fire about 6 p. m. on Sept. 30th. Fire was discovered about one hour after plant was locked up. A coal truck stored in the driveway probably caused the fire.

Goodland, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. of Indianapolis that purchased the Goodland and Percy elevators took possession Sept. 19. Howard F. Keisling of Milroy, Ind., is manager of the local elevator. Bloice Hanna will continue as manager of the Percy elevator.

Schneider, Ind.—The Stratton Grain Co. is tripling the capacity of its elevator, recently purchased from the New York Central railroad. Present capacity is 250,000; the addition consists of 10 bins of 550,000 bus. capacity, making a total storage capacity of 800,000 bus.

Evansville, Ind.—Leo A. Killian, 34, was electrocuted on Aug. 31, at the local Iglehart Bros., Inc., plant of the General Foods Co. while cleaning with a brush motor driven suction cleaner. Local fire department and safety squad tried artificial respiration without success.—H.H.H.

South Whitley, Ind.—Nutritional Research Associates, Inc., is building an addition to its plant for the production of vitamin concentrates. Dr. Albert Germann is head of the corporation and in 1937 developed Caradee, now offered in a variety of concentrations in both liquid and dry forms as a source of fat soluble Vitamins A, D and E. Dr. Vernon Jersey, sec'y and treasurer, and Dr. Paul Garber, vice president, with Dr. Germann and Dr. J. Cross were in the original group that developed commercial carotene.

Evansville, Ind.—The new Robert Morris elevator on the Ohio River, six miles west of town, is in operation. The cribbed elevator is powered with fully standard totally enclosed electric motors and is equipped to load out on river barges.—H.H.H.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The many friends of Tully Crabbs, of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., will be pleased to learn that he was married in Chicago last week to his own wife in an effort to help celebrate the 47th anniversary of the Reverend C. C. Travis who conducted the marriage ceremony for Mr. and Mrs. Crabbs some forty years ago.

Martinsville, Ind.—The warehouse of the Martinsville Milling Co. was wrecked by fire Sept. 19 for the third time. When discovered, flames and smoke were puffing from the brick and metal building in a number of spots. Included in the loss with the building were 3,000 bales of hay and straw, large quantities of feed, salt, oyster shells and other feed supplies. The two previous fires occurred about two years ago.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Indianapolis, Ind.—Claude M. Record, with the Steinhart Grain Co., and a director of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Miss Alta Hamm, a school teacher at West Newton, were married on Sept. 9.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n included Todd's Feed & Seed Store, Noblesville; Benjamin Gerks, Marion; and the Glenwood Grain Co., Glenwood.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Ed F. Thompson of Lamson Bros. & Co., and Jed Horner and wife, formerly of Lawrenceville, Ill., called on Bert A. Boyd, now at Hendersonville, N. C., recently, and found him in good spirits. Bert is getting much pleasure in planning the celebration of his 113th birthday on Nov. 13th and expects to entertain at least 113 of his oldtime friends in the trade on his natal day.

IOWA

Mondamin, Ia.—Taylor Hinton, formerly of Ft. Dodge, is new manager of the local elevator.

Delmar, Ia.—The Delmar Grain & Feed Co. recently had a small fire loss caused by an electrical short circuit.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sargent & Co. will build an office and feed building; 2 story, 80x300 ft., structural steel, reinforced concrete. Bids for construction contract closed Oct. 7.

Cherokee, Ia.—The wife of R. A. Scott, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., is in the local hospital where she recently underwent a major operation.—"Art" Torkelson.

Palmer, Ia.—The Beneke Grain Co. is installing a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Scale with platform 24x9 ft. Weights will be printed by the Soweigh Direct Reading Type Recording Beam.

Sulphur Springs, Ia.—H. P. Hansen, owner and operator of the Hansen Coal & Grain Co., auctioned off his farm where he has made his home, Oct. 6. Mr. Hansen used it extensively in his live stock operations.—A.G.T.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. has completed its 75,000-bu. warehouse giving it a total storage capacity of over 100,000 bus. of grain. A new feed mixer has been installed and Elmer Fritzel has been employed to assist customers with their feeding problems.

Hardy, Ia.—Mrs. Chas. Helland, wife of the manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator fell down the cellar steps of her home, badly bruising herself and cutting the right side of her face so ten stitches were necessary. At last reports she is coming along nicely.—A.G.T.

Hardy, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its office by arching a doorway, repainting, reflooring; it has purchased a new steel desk, chair and filing cabinet. A new furnace is being installed in the old motor room underneath the office. Chas. M. Helland is the manager.—"Art" Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Outspoken criticism of the loan rate on the 1941 corn crop, and of the differential plan in particular, was voiced by directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at a meeting at the state headquarters of the ass'n Sept. 24. A letter of protest was formulated by the group and signed by the president of the ass'n, Oscar Helene of Marcus, addressed to the Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The letter declares that "in addition to being handicapped by paying higher costs for the things they buy, Iowa farmers are now expected to pay a major portion of the transportation costs of the feed for livestock of competitive areas."

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Varina, Ia.—George Schissel is confined to his home by pneumonia. Reports current were that one lung was badly infected.—"Art" Torkelson.

Minden, Ia.—Gus Merkert has purchased the Minden elevator from Max Lund, John Reimers and Julius Stuhr, and has taken possession. He will be in charge of the office and will be assisted by F. H. Hopp. The elevator was operated for the past four years by James Elias.

Norwalk, Ia.—The Vy Lactos Laboratories, Inc., plant operated by Sargent & Co., Des Moines, was destroyed by fire Sept. 29. Part of a newly built warehouse and six truck loads of feed were saved. The loss is partly covered by insurance. Rebuilding plans have been started.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Larson Grain Co., formerly Farmers Grain & Coal Co., has opened for business under the management of Gerhard Larson who recently purchased the local grain and coal business. W. E. Stotts, manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. until its purchase by Mr. Larson, reopened his grain brokerage business at his office in the Schlechter Electric & Supply building.

McNally (Ireton p.o.), Ia.—A firm composed of Miles G. Bivins, of Amarillo, Tex., and Ben Magness of Laurens, Ia., has purchased 40 acres of local ground including an elevator and two residences and is constructing pens, yards and sheds, laying water mains, enlarging the elevator, putting in new scales and in general preparing for the establishment of a large-scale cattle feeding and distributing plant.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—A large frame building which was a unit of the Cedar Falls Mill, was destroyed by fire Sept. 28. The building was owned and operated by Leon K. Apfel and will probably be replaced by a modern structure. It was estimated that \$15,000.00 worth of machinery, \$5,000.00 worth of buildings, and approximately 5,000 bus. of all kinds of grain were lost in the blaze.—"Art" Torkelson.

KANSAS

Meade, Kan.—Friesen Produce Co. has installed a new feed mixer.

Glasco, Kan.—The Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. plant was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Logan, Kan.—Tallif Henrickson, formerly of Hays, is new manager at the Logan Grain Co. elevator, replacing Melvin States, resigned.

Grainfield, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co. office was broken into recently. The prowlers ransacked the place thoroughly but found no money.

Great Bend, Kan.—Preliminary discussions relative to a proposal of establishing an alfalfa dehydration plant here were heard at a recent public meeting.

Effingham, Kan.—A small fire in the engine room of the Pinder Grain & Coal Co. elevator recently was extinguished by employes with little damage resulting.

Junction City, Kan.—The Alida Co-operative Elevator entertained company members and friends at a party, recently, celebrating the organizations 25th anniversary.

Emporia, Kan.—The Kansas Soybean Mills recently installed a 34 ft., 20-ton Fairbanks Dial Scale and finished construction of a modern office building.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—Fred Stubbs is building an elevator on the site of the old feed store on Front St. He will erect a building to house his feed store adjacent to the elevator.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mill Co., owners of the old Goodlander mill, are installing a new waterproof lower floor, the old one having become badly warped by recent flood waters.

Cheney, Kan.—E. E. Vosburg is new manager of the Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. He formerly was associated with the Willard Grain Co., until last March, and is an experienced grain dealer.

Moundridge, Kan.—The meter and some of the wiring at the Goertz Feed Mill were burned when lightning struck the electric line during a recent storm, and entered the mill. Fortunately no fire occurred.

Hunter, Kan.—An addition is being built to the E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. elevator, to house the grinding equipment and hammer mill. A gasoline engine with self starting attachments will be used for operating power.

Allen, Kan.—The Allen Elvtr. Co. is constructing a large warehouse for feed storage, and installing a 34 ft. scale. The Reaburn Hdwe. & Lbr. Co.'s coal house was moved west to accommodate the changes being made at the elevator.

Plainville, Kan.—The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. is rebuilding its elevator which was destroyed by fire Sept. 1. Plans call for a crib-type construction with storage capacity slightly larger than that of the building that burned.

Elkhart, Kan.—Gar Obenhaus recently resigned his position at the Elkhart Co-op. Equity Exchange elevator, after 20 years' of service, because of failing health. Leo O'Toole, manager of the elevator, stated no one has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The 80-ft. stone and brick smokestack at the old Lee mill site was razed recently. The cut stone used in the stack will be used in construction of a house for B. K. Smoot, one of the owners of the Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co., at Salina.

Lawrence, Kan.—Dee McQuillen, former superintendent of the now idle N. Sauer Milling Co. at Cherryvale, Kan., recently took charge of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co. plants, succeeding T. A. Ables, now superintendent for the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, Kan.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Thruston B. Morton, vice-pres. of Ballard & Ballard Co., who has been stationed at the Gt. Lakes, Ill., naval base for the last several months, has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

LOUISIANA

Rushton, La.—Harold Montgomery has announced opening of the Lincoln Feed Mill in co-operation with the Rodes Hatchery. Custom feed grinding and mixing will be a specialty. Special mixed feed manufactured by the mill will be handled.

MICHIGAN

Lowell, Mich.—The C. H. Runciman elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Mayville, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. plant was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Caledonia, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator is building an addition to its office. The new structure is of frame, two stories high, with brick front.

Vernon, Mich.—Robert Osborne, formerly employed by the Elkton (Mich.) Elvtr. Co., has accepted a position as assistant manager of a local elevator.

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Concord, Mich.—The Concord Milling Co. has completed repairs on the diesel engine enabling it to operate its feed business. It has been handicapped by lack of water to run its machinery.

Blanchard, Mich.—Over 300 farmers of the community attended the open house celebration at the local elevator of the Michigan Bean Co. recently. New machinery and facilities installed were inspected, the plant having undergone a complete renovation during the summer.

Ionia, Mich.—Members of the Chamber of Commerce, farm organizations, and city officials met recently to discuss plans for building a grain elevator here. A com'ite composed of Laurence Hale, chairman; Post and Marshall Westfall was appointed to look into the matter.

Sunfield, Mich.—Smith Bros. Velte & Co. are moving their Coats Grove elevator to a site west of the firm's local elevator. A full basement will be under the building, and a warehouse 16x20 ft. will be built west of it. The elevator will be metal sheathed and will house a cleaner, large hammer mill and feed mixer.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n recently petitioned the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. to place a higher price on Michigan navy beans because of a "drastic reduction" in the estimated crop since Aug. 1, which, Pres. L. D. Cline of the Ass'n points out, dropped from 6,499,000 Aug. 1 to 4,856,000 Sept. 1, according to the government estimate.

Lansing, Mich.—New officers and directors of the Michigan Elevator Exchange recently elected are: pres., Milton Burkholder, Marlette; vice-pres., Waldo E. Phillips, Decatur; sec'y-treas., Frank Gilmore, Parma; directors include E. W. Irwin, Saginaw, and Delbert Protman, of Elkton. Speakers were H. E. Babcock, Buffalo, N. Y.; Clark L. Brody, manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and L. E. Osmer, the exchange's grain and bean marketing expert.

Detroit, Mich.—Compulsory inspection of colored beans starting Oct. 1 was requested of the state department of agriculture by Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n at its annual meeting held in September. Leo D. Cline of Birch Run was re-elected president. Three new directors are Andrew W. Orr, Saginaw; Donovan Smith, St. Johns, and H. R. Nelson, of Charlotte. Hold-over directors are: C. H. Estee, Shepherd; H. E. Henne, Bay Port; C. H. Wendt, Brown City.

Bay City, Mich.—Sale of seven elevators and equipment of the Consolidated Grain Corp., for \$36,108.84 including mortgages was confirmed recently by Paul H. King, bankruptcy referee, following an auction sale in the referee in bankruptcy court. Successful bidders on the elevators were: Au Gres and Rhodes plants, C. H. Runciman of Lowell, Mich.; Bentley plant, William Baum, Bentley; Turner, Pine River and Linwood elevators, George McIntyre of Saginaw; Kawkawlin plant, J. B. Sullivan, Auburn. Acceptance of the bids was confirmed on recommendation of the Bay Trust Co., acting as trustee of the Consolidated Grain Corp. Bids submitted at a previous sale Aug. 15 had been rejected as being too low.

MINNESOTA

Winona, Minn.—A one-story storage addition is being built to the Bay State Milling Co. plant.

Lancaster, Minn.—Plans have been announced for the construction of an addition to the Farmers elevator.—F.E.

Kenyon, Minn.—A 20-ft. storage addition to the feed warehouse of the Farmers' Elvtr. Co. was completed recently.

Atwater, Minn.—Peavey Elevators is erecting a large annex to the local elevator, of 30,000 bus. capacity, 30x60 ft. in size. A large corn crib is included in the building plans.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Peavey Elevators is building a 40,000-bu. annex to its elevator. A. E. Mosbrook is local manager.—F.E.

Faribault, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. plans to build an elevator, warehouse and make necessary improvements to the present plant.

Faribault, Minn.—Raymond Hajney resigned his position with the Commander Elvtr. Co. and has accepted one in Montgomery.

Hallock, Minn.—Albert Tabert is the new manager of the Hallock Grain & Supply Co. elevator, succeeding Wally Nelson who recently moved to Tacoma, Wash.

Salol, Minn.—The new grain elevator of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n was opened recently. T. C. Croll is production manager for the company.

Kanaranzi, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building lumber sheds, 60x70 ft. in size, to house its entire lumber stock, cement, and other building material products. Henry Untiedt is manager of the elevator.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—The old Krieg Mill, built in 1897, a landmark in the community for many years, has been purchased by the village and county and will be razed. State highway surveyors ruled the mill blocked vision for the turn from Broadway to the new Sauk Rapids bridge approach.

Blackduck, Minn.—Ben Beighley, of Summit township, and Earl Kosbau, of Waskish, are the new owners of the Blackduck Feed Store, having purchased the business from Floyd Sipes. The deal included the purchase of the store and all of the feed grinding and mixing equipment as well as the trucks.

Greenbush, Minn.—Charles Kitoska, former Park River man, is manager of the new \$15,000 Farmers Co-operative elevator which has been opened for business. Officers of the concern are C. N. Moen of Badger, pres.; and Thomas Metvedt, Frank Kialke, Arthur Anderson, Conlet Darst, John Berger and Leonard Brekke, all of Greenbush, directors.

Twin Valley, Minn.—Henry Vehle, veteran elevator owner, sold his elevator to the Farmers Co-operative Elevator, affiliated with the Farmers Union, the new owners taking immediate possession. Harold Natvick will be grain buyer, taking up his work as soon as he is relieved of his present duties as grain buyer at Hadler. Meanwhile, Leir Natvick of Gary is operating the elevator.

Northfield, Minn.—A solution to the fire zone problem that arose with the application of the Farmers Elevator Co. for a permit to build an addition to its plant, was found in proposal to amend the present ordinance to except grain elevators, water tanks, coal tipples and similar structures built of heavy timbers. The amendment was expected to be passed by the city council at its Oct. 7 meeting. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans to build a warehouse and make improvements to its present plant.

Tracy, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting in the Municipal Building the evening of Sept. 9, Pres. J. W. Brenner presiding. The seed tag law of Minnesota was discussed at some length. A letter was instructed to be addressed to the Supervisor of Country Grain Warehouses, inquiring why credit on required bonds was not allowed on cash grain held in elevator, as the ass'n had been informed previously would be done. Members were admonished to be alert when dealing with truckers, to be sure at all times the trucker was properly licensed under the new law. Neil House, president of the Civic & Commerce Club, gave the address of welcome. Other speakers included Dr. Workman and P. L. Brown, Oscar A. Olson, Geo. Pederson, Geo. Reiger, Ted Tschann and Walter Leary.

DULUTH LETTER

Work on the new Farmers Union Grain Terminal Elevator is rapidly nearing completion and will add 4,500,000 bus. to the local elevator capacity, now urgently needed to handle movement of the new grain crop.—F.G.C.

Holdings of Canadian wheat here in bond have been reduced substantially by late shipping operations and expect to be entirely exhausted shortly. At the close of September there remained in local houses but 1,327,000 bus., from a peak of some 16,000,000 bus. at midsummer.—F. G. C.

The Bunge Elvtr. Corp., who leased the sheds of the Omaha railroad located at Itasca, to store grain, report recent receipts of 146,800 bus. corn and 222,980 bus. rye. It is understood that the corporation expects to store about 750,000 bus. in these sheds.—F.G.C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Directors of General Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share upon common stock.—F.E.

A \$7,500 warehouse is being constructed at 456 Garfield St., N.E., by the River Milling Co. The new warehouse is one story high, 90x42 ft.—F.E.

The Northwest Feed Distributors Ass'n held its first fall meeting at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, recently, with 50 members attending. D. A. Williams, St. Paul, was elected president; Stanwood Asgood, Minneapolis, sec'y-treas.

A \$12,000 storage building will be erected by the Maney Bros. Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., at 2214 Marquette Ave. The building will be one story, T-shaped, 150 by 50 ft. and 50 by 80 ft. It will have a heavy wooden frame and concrete block walls.—F.E.

Edward J. Grimes, vice-president of Cargill, Inc., was elected president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce grain exchange, succeeding E. S. Ferguson. Mr. Grimes was unopposed. He will take office Oct. 13.

Dr. E. C. Williams of Berkeley, Cal., has been named vice president and director of research for General Mills, Inc., Jas. F. Bell, chairman of the board, has announced. Before coming to the United States Dr. Williams was an authority on industrial chemistry in England.

MISSOURI

Willard, Mo.—John Frederick Boegle, 97, pioneer in the milling industry of this region, died Oct. 1.—P. J. P.

Elwood, Mo.—E. C. Miller has moved his cereal plant here from Detroit. He will have his offices at Springfield where he resides.

Carrollton, Mo.—Ralph Gorman of Wakena has been appointed manager of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator.

Pollock, Mo.—Fire at the Pollock Mill on Sept. 22 did a small amount of damage, burning out two elevator boots and a section of flooring.—P.J.P.

Sikeston, Mo.—Plants operated by the Scott County Milling Co. here, at Oran and Dexter, were involved in the strike of some 200 employees. A union request that the employer dismiss certain employees who had declined to pay initiation fees or dues, made by the union and not complied with by the company, was said to have been a major cause of the walkout.—P.J.P.

Cameron, Mo.—Chester Sanders, employed at the Co-op. Elevator, painfully injured his hand recently when a heavy lump of coal fell on it. A bone was fractured, a finger crushed, and deep cuts that required several stitches resulted.—P.J.P.

Brunswick, Mo.—Fire caused a small amount of damage at the Farmers Elevator Sept. 20. The flames started in a wood spout which carried chaff from a cleaning machine in the top of the building. Several hundred bushels of wheat stored in a bin thru which the spout descended were water soaked.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Ralston Purina Co. recently distributed a 6 per cent bonus to employees and a 75c regular quarterly dividend and \$1.25 annual extra dividend to holders of common stock. It was estimated that 4,000 employees of one or more years' continuous service will average \$62.50 each in the \$250,000 profit-sharing bonus. Last year they received 5 per cent of their annual salaries, it was stated.—P. J. P.

Fulton, Mo.—The S. R. Yantis Milling Co. buildings and grounds located south of the C. & A. depot have been sold to three corporations. The old mill, four story frame structure, was purchased by the Missouri Hybrid Corn Co., which has been occupying this structure since the flour mill ceased operations over a year ago. The south elevator and store rooms were bought by the Alexander Hardware Co. which is using it to store government wheat and in handling grass seed which the company is wholesaling. The tract of ground on the west and facing on West Ninth St. was bought by the Community Oil Corp.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Kan.—A dust collector on top of the storage bins at the River-Rail Elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Cliff Martin, manager of the Rosedale Milling Co., is recovering from the serious injuries in the fall from the roof of his building several weeks ago.

J. Juul, formerly general manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., and later manager of the Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is returning here to reside and tentatively planning to enter the millfeed merchandising business. For the past few years he has been in another field of endeavor in Minneapolis.

ST. JOSEPH LETTER

St. Joseph Grain Exchange broadcasting hours for grain markets will continue at 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 a.m. and 12:10 p.m. until the change-over to standard time on the futures markets on October 27th.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Grain Co. under the management of Edward M. Louch and T. E. Fennell has opened offices in the Corby Building. Mr. Louch and Mr. Fennell formerly were associated with the Penney Grain Co.

Dissolution of Penney Grain Co., a partnership, was announced effective with Oct. 1st. S. A. Penney and Smith Penney, Jr., have formed a new partnership, operating as Penney & Son. Their office location is at 1102 Corby Building; they will conduct a grain commission business.

MONTANA

Baker, Mont.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator has built a flour and feed house, 28 x 32 ft. x 14 ft. high.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Baker, Mont.—The Wm. O'Loughlin Elevator has built two bins, size 30 x 60 ft. x 20 ft. high; capacity, 30,000 bus. each. V. B. Steiber is manager of the elevator.

NEBRASKA

Lisco, Neb.—Jess Williams has succeeded his brother, Jim, at the Farmers Elevator.

Beatrice, Neb.—An additional warehouse has been added to the Arthur Feed Mill plant.

Wabash, Neb.—A new approach to the Frank Marshall Grain Co. elevator has been built.

Tangemann (Talmage p.o.), Neb.—E. F. Slosson of Palmyra is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Oakland, Neb.—Gottlieb Buchholz, formerly of Bancroft, has accepted a position with the Holmquist Elvtr. Co. and has moved his family here.

Kearney, Neb.—Willis Trupp, formerly employed in the H. T. Ingalls & Sons elevator, recently resigned to accept a teaching position in the Albion high school.

Colon, Neb.—Robbers forcing an entrance to the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator early the morning of Sept. 20 took away two adding machines, a radio and some tools.

Lewiston, Neb.—John Searcey purchased the elevator and the garage owned by Mrs. W. S. Bush. The elevator was the property of Clyde Richardson, who, with his family, is moving to a farm west of Tecumseh.

Rosalie, Neb.—Dale Isom, who has been manager of the Holmquist Grain Co. elevator for the past two years, resigned, recently, to enter an aircraft school. Hurschul Manning has been appointed to fill the vacancy at the local elevator.

Gering, Neb.—The Brown Bean plant has installed a machine which automatically weighs, packages and seals in glassine bags. The machine works in connection with the electric eye sorter, 16 more of which were installed this year.

Grand Island, Neb.—A marble memorial will mark the site of Blun's Mill which served central Nebraska pioneers for many miles in every direction for years. The building was removed from the scene many years ago. Hall County Historical Society has arranged a memorial program to celebrate the dedicatory ceremonies.

Benkelman, Neb.—An elevator annex is being built to the Benkelman Roller Mills, owned by J. M. DeWester. The addition is 32x24 ft., and 60 ft. high, with 11,000 bus. storage capacity. In the basement will be housed new equipment for the manufacture and mixing of feeds for live stock. An electric truck dump is being installed.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A second story will be added to the office of the new elevator of Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Co., Mgr. Fred Nuzum stated. The brokerage wire office will be located in the new section and the scale office, now in a small first floor room, will occupy the entire first floor. A hot water gas fired heating unit also is being installed.

NEW ENGLAND

Hampden Station, Me.—The warehouse and contents belonging to P. E. Severance was totally destroyed by fire of unknown cause on Sept. 22.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—William C. Duncan & Co., Inc., has been organized, to deal in grain, cereals, flour, etc. Capitalized at \$20,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William A. Glatte, 77, former manager of the Quaker Oats Co. here from which he retired in January, 1938, died Sept. 17, of a heart attack.

New York, N. Y.—J. Sam Ryland, 62, in charge of the local division office of Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, for about 30 years, until his retirement about 5 years ago, died Sept. 25 at the Ambassador Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., where he had resided since retiring from the firm.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sigmund Piechota, 27, was smothered by an avalanche of finely ground gluten Sept. 10 as he worked to clean a jammed chute in the Black Rock Milling Co. plant. His safety rope had become unfastened when gluten in the 60-ft. tank began to slide.

Rush, N. Y.—Fire destroyed the P. K. & P. Co. flour mill on Rush Creek recently, at an estimated loss of \$20,000, partially covered by insurance. The seven-story structure had been in operation nearly 50 years. The mill was operated by Roscoe Tompkins of Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.—General Mills' \$2,000,000 cereal plant, which was damaged by fire Feb. 15, 1940, on the eve of its opening, started "limited operations" in September. Under a planned program of continued expansion of operations in the plant, company officials stated that eventually the full cereal line of the company will be made here. The mill has been used for storage since it was repaired after the fire.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 2,000,000-bu. addition to the Standard Milling Co. elevator will be ready to take its first order of grain soon, John P. Gerard, local manager of the Standard Elvtr. & Grain Division of the company, stated Oct. 4. Because of the company's inability to get priorities, the hoppers in the addition will be made of concrete instead of steel. Construction was begun July 19 by McKenzie-Hague Co.—G.E.T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hettinger, N. D.—The L. V. Duncan Elevator was badly damaged by high winds recently.

Linton, N. D.—Anton Politiski, well known grain man, died in a Carrington hospital recently.

Page, N. D.—A customer's truck recently damaged the driveway door of the Page Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Norma, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator recently was slightly damaged by high winds.

Sarles, N. D.—The elevator at Hannah, purchased by K. T. Gray last year, has been moved here by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Regan, N. D.—Ray Brookes of Wing, N. D., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union elevator and lumber yard, succeeding N. O. Strand.

Sheyenne, N. D.—The Equity Elevator has completed its 15,000-bu. grain storage bin, and enlarged its office and added a flour room.

La Moure, N. D.—The La Moure Grain & Fuel Co. recently erected a 7-bin coal shed to replace a smaller 4-bin unit. The floor and lower sidewalls of the 106x16 ft. structure are of concrete.

Sawyer, N. D.—Two auxiliary grain tanks of wood stave construction were built this season by the Osborne-McMillen Elvtr. Co., to increase storage capacity of its elevator. Charles Sweet is local manager.

OHIO

Jeromeville, O.—The Jeromeville Mills sustained a small loss as the result of high winds Sept. 25.

Amanda, O.—The Huston Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Troy, O.—Altman Mills is completing a large 200,000-bu. corn bin giving the firm 700,000 bus. at the plant.

Columbus, O.—The Weisheimer Flour Mills have replaced its steam equipment with diesel engines and installed a new corn meal system.

Scott, O.—The Scott Equity Exchange Co. recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, with motor drive.

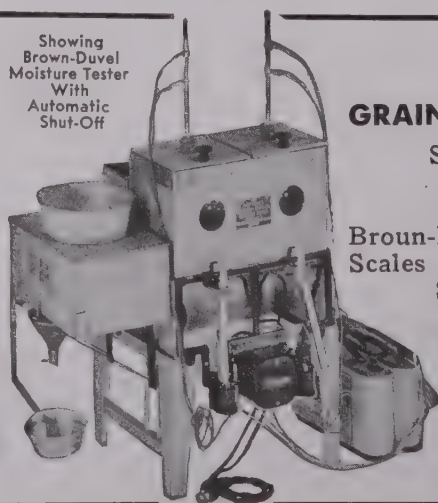
Toledo, O.—Sam Rice, newly elected president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and Margaret R. Ladd of Toledo were married Sept. 23. They are spending several days taking an eastern trip.

Maumee, O.—On Oct. 11 we are moving our offices here, adjacent to the Cargill Toledo Elevator. This unquestionably will improve our service to our customers.—Cargill, Inc., D. L. Norby, mgr.

Stoney Ridge, O.—A. L. Elliott will not rebuild his elevator that burned Aug. 4, with a heavy loss. Present prices of labor and materials were given as the reason. He will continue his coal business here and his smaller elevator at Moline.

Toledo, O.—A. A. Bame of the Industrial Soya Co. has made application for membership in the Toledo Board of Trade. The company was organized recently and plans to store and process soybeans. The plant has a storage capacity of 240,000 bus.

Westville, O.—The Westville Grain Co. will rebuild the elevator which was destroyed by fire recently. Edward F. Higgins, manager, stated work will begin as soon as contracts can be let. The company will rebuild a feed plant and small elevator first, and will construct a storage plant later.



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OKLAHOMA

Duncan, Okla.—Eldon Pickrell, manager of the Quality Seed & Grain Co.'s new store, recently entertained at a public party to celebrate opening of the store.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Maney Milling Co. has repaired and remodeled its elevators, constructed new offices and installed new truck scales. The work was done by G. L. Godfrey.

Enid, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. has installed two seed cleaners; three legs equipped with head drives; all new spouting, in its field seed elevator, which included 20 bins; two overhead sacking bins, and motors; an electric truck dump and a truck scale with 9x34 ft. platform, are being installed. When completed the firm will have a most complete warehouse and seed storage. G. L. Godfrey has the contract.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kirkland, Wash.—The building occupied by the Lakeside Feed Co. is being remodeled.

Rosalia, Wash.—The cleaning department of the C. V. Harbour warehouse is being revamped.

Portland, Ore.—Fire Sept. 22 damaged the two-blocks-long Sunset Feed Co. plant at 1225 N.W. Johnson St. Partially insured.—F.K.H.

Portland, Ore.—Fire recently in a mixing machine of the Sperry Flour Mills started from sparks from a conveyor belt, was quickly extinguished.

Bellevue, Wash.—The Scott Feed Co. on Sept. 13 celebrated open house in honor of the opening of its new building. Earl C. Scott is owner of the business.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Preston-Shaffer Milling Co. flour mill was shut down in September because of lack of boat space causing non-movement of flour at the present time.

McMinville, Ore.—Howard Hadley, formerly of Hillsboro, Ore., has purchased an interest in the Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co., and has taken over the duties of manager of its grain department.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Howard Hadley, manager of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co. for the last eight years, has sold his interest in that business, effective Oct. 1, to W. C. Theda, president; Charles Epps, vice-pres., and manager, and Edgar Kamma, supt., the latter a new member of the firm who took over his duties Sept. 1. Mr. Hadley after that date will move to McMinville to manage the grain department of the Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co. Mr. Epps took over Mr. Hadley's duties with the local company.

Eltopia, Wash.—The Eltopia Elvtr. Co., Henry C. Vogler, Jr., and Kenneth Owsley owners, was awarded \$179.00 in the labor lien suit brought against it by Ray R. Yates. Judge Timothy Paul in rendering his decision in favor of the defendant indicated that Mr. Yates not only had no claim against the elevator company but that he actually was indebted to it for about half as much as the amount for which he sued. The case grew out of an oral arrangement for construction of the company's elevator. The company bought all supplies and hired Mr. Yates to build the structure at a certain price per thousand feet of lumber. Yates claimed that some changes came up afterward that cost him more to build; corner braces were found to be necessary and he asked for extra money to pay for them. The court ruled that since there was no contract to cover such matters, he must do the job as required to make a workmanlike job. The elevator company, in its reply, asked for certain damages for poor workmanship and over payment. On the former it was awarded \$100 by the court on one certain faulty piece of work and on the latter \$79.

Sugar, Ida.—Henry Ricks, owner of the Ricks Poultry, Rexburg, has purchased the Sugar City Mill where he will do all kinds of chicken mash grinding and specialize in custom milling. The store in Rexburg will be maintained and grains may be left there for milling.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The Mark P. Miller Milling Co. has erected temporary buildings over approximately 25,000 sacks of wheat which were stacked outside of the elevator and warehouse at the beginning of the season to make elevator space for the new crop.

Palouse, Wash.—Robert L. Smith recently filed in superior court at Colfax a petition asking for the involuntary dissolution of the Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co., which discontinued its business here in July, 1934, and asked that a liquidating receiver be appointed to distribute to stockholders what can be realized from the remaining assets, an office building and \$458 in cash.

PENNSYLVANIA

Franklin, Pa.—The Franklin Feed & Supply Co. storage shed, a quantity of grain and several tractors, were destroyed by fire Sept. 12.

SOUTH DAKOTA

New Effington, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator has completed an annex of 30,000 bus. capacity.

Lake City, S. D.—The John Hokanson Grain Co. suffered a small loss recently as the result of damage at its elevator by high winds.

Waubay, S. D.—Work is complete on the new 35,000-bu. elevator by the Bagley Elevator Co. A feed mill being built at the Pacific elevator is nearing completion.—F.E.

Hoven, S. D.—We have increased our grain storage space with erection of a 15,000 bu. bin in such manner that we can later turn it into coal bins and a warehouse if it is no longer needed for wheat.—J. J. Brucher, Hoven Equity Exchange.

Brentford, S. D.—We completed an 80 x 50 ft. annex to our main elevator on Aug. 10 and was filled to capacity a week after it was done. We are now installing a 20-inch attrition mill, which will be ready for feed grinding about Oct. 15.—South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n, George Thiel, mgr.

SOUTHEAST

West Palm Beach, Fla.—The Crews Flour & Feed Co. will occupy the Lockman Building following completion of alterations there.

Norfolk, Va.—Fire destroyed a Norfolk & Western grain elevator Sept. 24, and burned more than 100,000 bus. of grain. The loss was estimated at \$200,000. The Norfolk Terminal Elev. Corp., a subsidiary organization of the Davis Milling Co., had leased the elevator since 1932. The elevator, which had 35 storage bins in its main section, ranging in capacity from 2,000 to 5,000 bus. each, was filled almost to its capacity, with wheat, corn and soybeans, Harry L. Fockler, vice president of both companies, stated. There probably will be some possible salvage, he said, altho' great amounts of corn ran from the elevator's bins into the river during the fire. Cause of the fire was undetermined.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Seed-Feed Supply Co. building was damaged by fire Sept. 13. The second and third floors of the building are used for storage of feed supplies.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Sparrow Feed Co., Inc., retail sellers of corn, feed and hay, which opened for business May 24, 1941, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Sept. 12.

Nashville, Tenn.—Hermitage Mills, Inc., has acquired the Bell Buckle (Tenn.) Milling Co. plant and is operating a feed plant with Robert Bingham as manager. George G. Keith is president of Hermitage Mills, Inc.

TEXAS

Plainview, Tex.—G. G. Griffin, for the past ten years associated with the Amarillo Grain Exchange, is new manager of the Plainview Grain Exchange.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Farmers Grain Co-operative's new 550,000-bu. grain elevator at West Ogden was filled to capacity for the first time Sept. 21 and henceforth will be in constant use as a terminal elevator, Elwood Williams, manager, stated. The big elevator is concrete throughout, entirely fire-proof, has a 30-ton platform scale with a separate leg for receiving wheat by truck. It will accommodate 25 carloads on its spur track with space for that many empties. The elevator is thoroughly equipped as a blending plant.

WISCONSIN

Moewille, Wis.—Peterson Bros., Red Wing, Minn., are planning to build a feed mill here.

Junction City, Wis.—The Edwin F. Holtz plant was badly damaged by high winds recently.

Elmwood, Wis.—A cement block addition is being built to the Doughboy Mills Elevator office. A large warehouse will be constructed also.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of October, 1941, has been determined by the Finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Hayward, Wis.—Andrew Eaton, manager of the former Doughboy Mills here, which was destroyed by fire, and recently manager of the Hayward Feed & Fuel Co., severed his connection with the latter firm. He and his son, Gordon, will open their own business in the building they recently purchased, dealing in feeds, seeds and coal.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Central Retail Feed Ass'n will hold a series of meetings the last two weeks of October when subjects of priorities, grain and feed markets, wages and hours, government regulations, will come up for discussion as well as many other matters of special interest to the grain and feed trade. Members are urged to attend and fire their questions in person at experts who will be present for the sole purpose of disseminating information. Lloyd Larson of Mankato, Minn., well known authority on feed trade advertising, will speak. Nine big meetings have been planned as follows: Wausau, Hotel Wausau, Oct. 20; New Richmond, Hotel Beebe, Oct. 21; Chippewa Falls, Hotel Northern, Oct. 22; Richland Center, Park Hotel, Oct. 23; Madison, Park Hotel, Oct. 24; Green Bay, Beaumont Hotel, Oct. 28; Fond du Lac, Hotel Retlaw, Oct. 29; Elgin, Ill., Fox Hotel, Oct. 30; Burlington, Colonial Club, Oct. 31. Reservations should be made early.

Northwestern Iowa farmers are complaining bitterly about the A.A.A.'s proposed differential 1941 corn loan rate, because they are scheduled to get the lowest differential rate, a figure between 65c and 67c per bu. They express belief that the government is trying to force this corn into feeding channels, because current prices for livestock make it unprofitable to continue loans at this level, or to sell the corn on the open market which is held down by C.C.C. offers of government-owned corn at 65c per bu.

Books Received

GRAIN STORAGE ON THE FARM titles bulletin 302 of the State College Station, Fargo, N. D., which gives experimental data on conditioning wheat in storage, and discusses grain insects, ventilating systems and other grain storage problems. T. E. Long, assistant agricultural engineer of North Dakota Agricultural College Experiment Station, reports therein that the temperature of one bin of wheat was reduced 12 degrees when it was moved by an elevator in a storage trial. Some particularly warm spots were reduced 25 to 30 degrees. Moving wheat to dry it decreased moisture content from 1/10th to 6/10ths% in another experiment. For a copy of Bulletin 302, write the station's Dept. of Information.

CATECHISM of Electrical Machinery enables those who are not familiar with electrical phenomena to acquire a good working knowledge by reading this book. The "Catechism" begins by explaining electricity and magnetism as utilized in electric generators and motors, and goes on to discuss important electrical measurements. The principles of direct-current generators and motors are presented next, followed by an A-B-C examination of alternators and alternating-current motors. Illustrations, including simplified diagrams as well as photographs, are generously used as aids to clear understanding. Useful tables of practical application are included. Copies of the "Catechism" are available gratis upon request on business letterhead to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 600 S. Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DICTIONARY OF SPRING WHEAT VARIETIES tells the handler of seed wheat anywhere in the spring wheat country just what he needs to know about the good and poor characteristics of each variety. Country grain buyers also will find this pamphlet an authoritative guide in advising their farmer friends whether to grow any named variety in their locality. The wide dissemination of this information should lead to the production of grain of higher quality and greater uniformity. This booklet is not a mere compilation of data from reports by the state and federal experiment stations, but has been corrected and approved by leading millers and grain dealers. It describes 54 hard and 14 durum varieties. By the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Henry O. Putnam, executive sec'y, Minneapolis, Minn. Paper, 92 pages, illustrated and indexed; price, 50 cents.

Chlorine dioxide has been found to be twice as effective in maturing and bleaching flour as the present widely used nitrogen tri-chloride bleach, according to the discoveries of Charles G. Ferrari, W. S. Hutchinson, Alice B. Croze, and D. K. Mecham, scientists in the General Mills Research Laboratory. It will often bleach flour satisfactorily without the aid of any other bleaching agent, and eliminates long and expensive "warehousing" of treated flour, without affecting the nutritive qualities of the product.

Rice Loan 92c Per Bushel

The C.C.C. announced Oct 2 a loan and purchase plan for the 1941 crop of rice.

Parity as of Aug. 1 is the basis and the loan will average 85 per cent of parity, or 92c per bushel, comparable to \$3.30 per barrel or \$2.04 per 100 lbs.

The rate will vary with the variety, ranging for No. 1 grade, from 79c per bushel for early prolific to \$1.04 for rexora, in the southern states.

Rice under the loan may be stored in warehouses or on the farm and rates will be same at country warehouse and farm, but farmers storing at home will receive not more than the prevailing local storage rates, in no case more than 15 cents per 100, or 25 cents a barrel.

Notes will be at 3 per cent interest, maturing April 30, 1942, except in California, where the due date is July 31, next. Loan applications will be received until March 1.

Foods for Britain

Claude R. E. Wickard, sec'y of Agriculture, in his address at Salt Lake City and at Chicago recently, said:

"The people of the United States need more of some foods, they want more and they have the money to buy more; and second, the Government of the United States has committed itself to provide certain foods to the British, and in buying that food, we are supporting prices at a level which will make it profitable for farmers to increase their production. That's the situation about as briefly as I can state it.

"We are planning to send the British during 1942 dairy products that will require between 4½ and 5 billion pounds of milk; about a half billion dozen eggs; 18 million pounds of poultry meat, chicken for the most part; almost a billion and a half pounds of pork and lard. We have promised to send almost a million and a quarter tons of fruit and more than two and a half million cases of canned vegetables."

G. & F.D.N.A. Attendance Record

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT Ray Bowden announced during the banquet at the end of the first day, that the 45th gathering of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Toledo had already recorded itself as the fourth largest in the history of the organization. Further registration, he believed, might carry it to third place. Total registration announced at the close of the convention was 739, which did not take into account the many delegates who attended sessions only one day and did not register.

Interesting comparison may be made with the registration records for the last decade, none of which matched the Toledo gathering. Here is the record back to the bottom of the depression: 1940, Louisville, a little short of 500; 1939, Minneapolis, 410; 1938, Toronto, 430; 1937, Dallas, 412; 1936, Milwaukee, something under 600; 1935, St. Louis, 672; 1934, Memphis, 397; 1933, Chicago, 720.

Meeting of N. E. Indiana Dealers

The Northeastern Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n held its dinner meeting in the Wayne Hotel, Fort Wayne, Sept. 9.

Sec'y L. R. Rumsyre reports that due to the absence of the President and Vice Pres. it was voted that the Secretary act as chairman for the evening. Introduction period following the invocation given by Mr. O. E. Hull, South Whitley. During the round table discussion almost all present responded and made a report of their local conditions that added much to an interesting program.

The main address was given by Mr. Lew Hill, Indianapolis. His subject was "The Grain Business Then and Now." It was a very interesting talk on the history of the grain business and its growth. The trouble of the early days. How they were corrected. The period of smooth operation. The suspicion risen. The growth of political racketeers. The interference by the Government and the present-day difficulties were thoughts of his splendid address. Mr. Hill handled the subject in a masterly fashion.

Peoria, Ill.—A semi-commercial plant for production of alcohol and motor fuel from farm crops has been nearly finished at the U.S.D.A.'s northern regional research laboratory here. This pilot plant, into which chemists and engineers have incorporated the latest in equipment and processes, can produce 500 gallons of alcohol per day. It is expected to work first on corn, then on potatoes, wheat and other carbohydrate crops.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Farmer's Deliveries. A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.55, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43XX contains 428 pages same paper and ruling as Form 43. Weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Oct. 21 at the Alonzo Ward Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 44,839 cars during the week ending Sept. 20, against 40,943 during the like week of 1940, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Kansas City Board of Trade is protesting against Senator Butler's bill which passed the senate and is now in the House raising the C.C.C. wheat loan at Omaha to the Kansas City level.

Protesting eastern canners have asked the I.C.C. to deny the Michigan Bean Shippers' Ass'n's motion to vacate the order of suspension in I. & S. 5018, dried beans from Michigan to Central Freight Ass'n territory.

The I.C.C. has suspended from Sept. 25 to Apr. 25 proposed reduced rates on less truckload lots of seeds and other commodities between Louisville, Ky., and a group of 30 points in Tennessee as published in MF I.C.C. No. 4 of White Motor Express, La Fayette, Tenn.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.'s Supp. No. 6 to Tariff G.F.D. No. 15165-D, effective Oct. 20, restricts the application of rates on grain and grain products from Chicago and Chicago Heights, Ill., to various Illinois points published in Item 560-B to specific routes.

Minneapolis, Minn.—At the hearing Sept. 22 the judges of the federal court took under advisement the absorption of switching charges at Minneapolis and Duluth. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific now have a temporary stay of the Interstate Commerce Commission order.

The C. M. St. P. & P. railroad has been denied authority by the I.C.C. to establish rates of 18c on grain and grain products and 20c on flaxseed and articles taking the same rates, between Wahpeton, N. D., and Duluth, Minn., and group 3 stations listed in the railroad's tariff I.C.C. No. B-7050, without observing the long-and-short-haul clause.

Class I railroads in 1940 paid \$398,724,967 in taxes to federal, state and local governments, the greatest amount in any one year on record, the Association of American Railroads announced. The railroads in 1940 paid in taxes 36.8 cents out of each dollar of net earnings before taxes, compared with 37.7 cents in 1939. In 1929 they paid 24.1 cents out of each dollar of such net earnings.

To cause a large advance in wages would strengthen the New Dealers' hold on the votes of railway employees and their families. It would deal another blow to private enterprise. And if it is recommended by the board appointed by the President these latter will be considered its true purposes by millions whose suspicions and fears regarding the true motives and purposes of the administration already have caused the disunity regarding its war policies so appallingly evident on every hand.—*Railway Age*.

The proposed St. Lawrence Seaway has no justification the House committee on rivers and harbors was told by Frederick W. Burton, manager of the transportation bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. "Odd as it may seem," the Rochester man said, "there is not a single impartial fact-finding economic survey which proves or confirms the merit or justification of the project. Nowhere can we find an expert and unbiased economic survey which shows that the claimed benefits outweigh or offset the disadvantages of the project, thus proving the justification of this costly undertaking."

J. A. Little, rate expert of the Nebraska Railway Commission, proposes that freight rates on barley and oats from points in Nebraska to neighboring states be reduced to meet truck competition.

Railroad Efficiency Due to Private Enterprise

By SAMUEL O. DUNN, before Railway Signal Ass'n.

The tremendous cumulative effect of all the investment and improvements made has never been so strikingly and conclusively shown as by the way in which the railways have been meeting the unprecedented increase in demands for service made upon them this year. They are employing this year almost 400,000 fewer persons than in 1911 and almost 600,000 fewer than in 1926. They have about 17,000 fewer locomotives than in 1911 and about 21,000 fewer than in 1926. They have about 450,000 fewer freight cars than in 1911 and about 685,000 fewer than in 1926. But their equipment and other facilities have been improved so much that, in spite of the reduction in numbers of locomotives and cars during the depression, they are rendering this year about 80 per cent more freight service than in 1911 and more than in 1926 or 1929, the previous record years.

Investment per employee in the railway plant in 1911 was less than 9,000 dollars, and is now about 25,000 dollars, an increase of 178 per cent. In consequence, the number of traffic units handled per employee in 1941 will be about 130 per cent larger than in 1911. Average annual pay of employees increased from \$730 in 1911 to \$1,656 in 1926, and will be this year about \$1,970, or 170 per cent more than thirty years ago. Thus, although the improvements made have rendered possible a very large increase in output per mile of line, per locomotive, per freight car and per employee, the advance in wages has largely exceeded the increase in output per employee.

This is a record of progress the great significance of which should not be ignored at the present time when the trend is so strongly away from private enterprise, for it is a record made by an industry created and managed entirely by private enterprise. All the large investment of capital which has rendered practicable the improvements in service has been private capital. All the economies that have rendered it possible for the railways to stand an increase in their taxes from less than 100 million dollars in 1911 to about 450 million dollars this year and to stand an increase of 170 per cent in the average annual wage of their employees, have been made possible by private capital.

New York, N. Y.—The Corn Industries Research Foundation reports for 11 refiners a corn grind of 8,622,847 bus. during August, for products for domestic use, compared with 5,450,391 in August, 1940.

Interveners in Western Grain Rate-Break Case

IN NO. 28659, the Board of Trade of Kansas City vs. Missouri Pacific et al., the complainant alleged that thru rates from Kansas origins to destinations in Missouri under which transit was allowed at Kansas City, were excessive and unreasonable, to the extent they exceeded one-factor rates for direct service, which included privilege of transit stops at all intermediate points other than Kansas City.

Defending themselves, the railroads contended piecemeal litigation over "mere" parts of the western grain rate adjustment in No. 17000, part 7, threatened to create unjustified new inequalities, and suggested the I.C.C. make no attempt to revise rates on grain and grain products affecting the entire western district "on the basis of a complaint filed attacking only a very small portion of said adjustment."

Intervening, the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, St. Joseph, Mo., supported the Kansas City Board of Trade, contending the major issue was cancellation of proportional rates "unprescribed . . . and not even bearing the authority of rate-break mode of construction." It asked that proportional rates under attack from St. Joseph and Kansas City be cancelled, permitting transit to be taken at these markets on the basis of single-factor thru rates from Kansas to southern Missouri.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo., supported the complainant also in an intervening brief, declaring carriers hold the St. Louis market to the rate-break, altho the Commission has listed it "as a destination and not a rate-break market." Granting transit to intermediate interior mills and elevators places the St. Louis market at a 4½c to 10½c disadvantage, since "The St. Louis market is a cash market only . . . (and) must rely on the futures market at Chicago or Kansas City to the same extent and in the same manner as interior mills."

Double Taxation for Illinois Feeders

Feed buyers of Illinois are vigorously protesting the payment of a tax on feed sold farmers who intend to use feed in preparing livestock for market.

The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Farmers Elev. Ass'n are conducting a joint fight on this double taxation of a farm product and doubtless will have the liberal support of all feeders because taxing the feed as well as the resulting livestock when the farmer sells his animals is clearly double taxation. It is no doubt the result of false interpretation of the law by some dumb clerk.

Monday, Oct. 13, is a holiday for the country's grain exchanges. Columbus day falls on Sunday, but the exchanges will observe it Monday.

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Field Seeds

Havward, Wis.—Andrew Eaton has opened a feed, seed and coal business.

Spearville, Kan.—Hawkins & Dilley, wholesale seedsmen, have installed a Carter Disc Separator to clean barley and oats from wheat.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—Batz Seed Farms, Inc., is the name of a new organization set up by Katherine, Colletta, and C. P. Batz with 500 shares of stock, par value \$100 per share.

Nampa, Idaho—A large quantity of alfalfa and clover seed owned by M. Nebeker and a seed grading machine were damaged by fire in the warehouse of Richman & Samuels Sept. 18.

Creston, B. C.—The Creston Co-operative Seed Pea Ass'n, has recently completed a \$20,000 cleaning plant. One of the principal stockholders is the well-known R. B. Staples of Kelowna, B. C.—F. K. H.

Sioux City, Ia.—Michael-Leonard Seed Co. has filed articles of incorporation with capital stock placed at \$150,000. C. M. Magoun is president; George Cummings, vice president; H. A. Beal, sec'y; W. E. Holmes, treasurer.

Omaha, Neb.—Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. has opened a super-market featuring a frozen food locker system, and a grocery and meat department, as well as the customary line of seeds, baby chicks and insecticides.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Marc L. Germain, former president, and a son of the founder of Germain Seed & Plant Co., passed away at his home on Sept. 22, age 59. He had sold his interest in the company in 1922 to practice law and manage his family estate.

Fremont, Neb.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n held a formal opening of its new processing plant Sept. 23. Free lunch was served at noon at the Fremont Chamber of Commerce. Manager Tom Roberts presided at the dedicatory ceremonies held at 2 p.m.

Havre, Mont.—The Farmers Grain Exchange has under construction a modern seed plant to be used chiefly for cleaning and preparing mustard seed, but fitted also with machinery for cleaning other field seeds like clover, alfalfa and crested wheat grass. The building is 44x48 ft. Completion is expected by Oct. 10. Arthur R. Potvin will be manager.

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon seeds growers will increase their winter crop by 52 per cent in an effort to meet the demands of southern farmers. The 272,000 acres planted this year failed to meet all needs. The A.A.A. asked an increase to at least 425,000 acres.—F. K. H.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual fall convention at the Hotel President, Oct. 17-18, announces its president, J. List Peppard. The number and importance of subjects to be discussed led to setting of a two-day meeting instead of the customary one-day.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Central Iowa Seed Co. has been organized by 18 growers of McClave soybeans in northern Marshall and southern Grundy and Hardin counties. Jack Hager, Union, is president; other officials include D. O. Sweet, Conrad; Lloyd Speece, Clemons; Vernon Parson, Union; Walt Hauser, Whitten.

Grants Pass, Ore.—Thirty-eight Josephine County farmers have signed agreements to raise seed crops at insured prices on 1022 acres of land. The government agreements called for 422 acres of hairy vetch, 180 acres of common vetch, 140 acres of Willamette vetch; 124 acres of crimson clover, 121 acres of common rye grass and 25 acres of Australian winter peas.—F. K. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Elwyn O. Price, Eskridge, Kan., took first place in the wheat quality judging at the Kansas Free Fair for his sample of Tenmarq hard winter wheat. Samuel C. Clinksale of Olathe, won first for soft winter wheat with Clarkan. Dr. John H. Parker, Manhattan, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, was general chairman of the wheat quality class, and flour yields were an important factor in grading of samples.

Stillwater, Okla.—Two strains of winter oats superior for winter-hardiness in northern Oklahoma have been found in oat variety tests at the Oklahoma Experiment Station. Winter Fulghum C. I. 2500 survived satisfactorily in six of the seven years it was tested, and yielded an average of 55.3 bushels per acre as compared with 42 bushels for the best spring-planted variety. Oklahoma Selection 1-32-1446 was 11 per cent more winter hardy than Winter Turf and yielded exceptionally well.

Little Rock, Ark.—Seedsmen should bear in mind, warns the Arkansas State Plant Board, that their possession of a declaration of variety made by the grower of the seed as required under the Federal Seed Act, does not clear them of responsibility to the purchaser, should the seed later prove to be misbranded as to variety, and the purchaser suffer loss thereby. Specifically mentioned are cases of misbranding of oats shipped into Arkansas by Missouri seedsmen holding such declaration, the oats proving of different variety than named.

Princeton, Ind.—The new hybrid seed corn drying house of the Princeton Farms is being put to a new use, that of drying wheat that has been hot water treated. Loose smut has been a serious menace in Goens wheat. The only treatment for loose smut is immersing in hot water. The most difficult part of this treatment is the drying. The new drying house is used in drying the seed wheat after it has been treated. The wet wheat is put in the bins to a depth of 10 to 12 inches and hot air forced thru it with ventilating fans.—W. B. C.

Vernon, Mich.—Ben Long, local elevator operator, has been acquitted of a charge by representatives of the Michigan Department of Agriculture that he offered seed grain for sale which contained a larger percentage of weed seeds than permitted under Michigan law. Long testified that the seed was not for sale, and offered evidence that he had sent a sample of the seed to the department of agriculture for testing before the charge was

Canadian Seed Trade Elects William Couse

The Canadian Seed Trade Ass'n held its largest convention of the last decade in Toronto, Sept. 25, and centered discussions around prospects for export trade in field crops.

Officers elected are: William Couse, Streetsville, Ont., president; K. P. McDonald, Ottawa, vice-president; Gordon L. Smith, Toronto, sec'y-treasurer. Elected to the executive com'te with these officers are: E. F. Crossland, Thomas Rennie, and R. C. Steele, Toronto; William Ewing, Montreal, and Fred Perrin, Oakwood, Ont.

Fear was expressed by some seedsmen that the lease-lend arrangements between Britain and the U. S. would leave Canada holding its surplus of red and alsike clover seed, but reassurances from Canada's capitol felt Britain will continue its policy of taking these seeds from Canada first.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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made, and had been assured the seed complied with Michigan law.

Boswell, Ind.—The Corn Belt Hybrid Seed Co. has nearly completed its new building.

Delphi, Ind.—The Legumogen Laboratories, Inc., have rented a 3-story building to be remodeled for the manufacture of legume inoculations for clover, alfalfa and soybeans.

Louisville, Ky.—The Lewis Seed Co., after many years at 315 West Main street, Louisville, has recently moved its wholesale business to 130 North Spring street, in the heart of the truck depot and stockyards district, where it now occupies a plant ideally located for a seed cleaning and jobbing business, with plenty of parking space for trucks, and easy access, plus railroad facilities.

Resistance of Markton oats to covered smutt depends principally on a specific internal factor analyzable on genetic bases, according to studies of P. F. Brandwein (Bul. Torrey Bot. Club, 67, 1940). He found that Monarch (highly susceptible) and Black Mesdag (moderately susceptible), under controlled laboratory conditions, showed an increase of 480 per cent in infection during the 48-96 hour growth period. The growth rate of these two varieties and of Markton during the period of greatest infection were remarkably similar, which led to his conclusion.

Grain Trade Studies of Hybrids in Corn Marketing

Possibilities of developing hybrid corn strains to meet specific uses in industry were studied by a delegation from the Chicago Board of Trade on a trip through the Funk Farms breeding nurseries and demonstration plots at Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 20.

Following a tour over the 2,200 acre Funk Farms, Eugene D. Funk, Sr., pioneer corn breeder and originator of commercial hybrids told the grain men: "In the near future you are going to be asked to differentiate between types of corn and to buy grain on the basis of factors which, heretofore, have been considered beyond the control of either producer or purchaser."

Through the new technique of fixing composition and grain characteristics in inbred strains so they will breed true in hybrid combinations of the inbreds, Mr. Funk explained, it is now possible for the corn breeder to offer strains of corn with a known tendency to produce high-protein, high-oil or high starch content in the grain.

Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED				
Receipts		Shipments		
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	96,000	210,000	12,000	575,000
Duluth	1,251,965	2,293,091	319,100	1,690,897
Milwaukee	47,190	94,780	.....	.....
Minneapolis	3,682,000	5,812,800	411,600	347,200
Superior	1,077,963	1,794,833	401,502	1,298,600
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	91,500	31,500	108,000	66,000
Hutchinson	7,500	4,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	82,600	46,200	103,200	27,600
St. Joseph	1,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	29,400	14,000	2,800	1,400
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	1,300
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	227,000	371,000	141,000	177,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	102,000	240,507	55,365	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	2,542,000	820,000	2,728,000	874,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	2,443,000	2,956,750	255,725	540,119
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,400	2,800	.....	.....

Horace Kapp, A. E. Staley Mfg. Company, Decatur, Ill., reported that in addition to the established grade standards of moisture and damaged corn content, his firm is placing increased emphasis on oil and starch content in corn purchases. "Oil content is important under war conditions," Kapp explained. "Grain is now being purchased in a limited way on a guaranteed starch content of 75 per cent. Processors would like corn bred for more oil, more starch and less gluten content."

Dr. Earl G. Sieveking, agronomist of Funk Bros. Seed Co., pointed out that practical farm requirements as well as grain trade preferences must be considered in the breeding of hybrids. Farmers want a corn that is not too hard for livestock to eat without grinding. At the same time, if the starch content is too high and the grain is soft, it may rot in the ground when planted in wet springs and may be subject to excessive grain injury in the fields.

Dr. Sieveking predicted that the production of white hybrids will ultimately catch up with white corn demand. Because they have been introduced only recently, Dr. Sieveking explained, white hybrid strains are as yet unobtainable in sufficient quantities to meet demand. As a result many farmers who formerly grew open-pollinated white corn have switched to yellow corn to enjoy the higher yields, better standing quality and resistance to drought, insects and diseases which are obtained from hybrid seed.

Inspection of Agricultural Seeds in Indiana

By H. R. KRAYBILL, State Seed Commissioner

During the year from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, 1,765 official seed samples were collected by inspectors from all parts of the state. These samples were secured from shipments or lots of seed being offered for sale by seedsmen and dealers and from lots purchased by consumers. Many samples were obtained on farms while making a farm seed survey.

In addition to the official samples, 3,661 free test samples and 452 custom house samples were tested by the seed laboratory. The testing of all of these samples involved 4,868 purity tests, approximately 26,900 individual germination tests, 39 examinations and 237 identifications. Of the 1,765 official samples, 414 of them were drawn and tested upon requests of dealers and farmers in order that they might know the correct analysis to state on their tags. Of the remaining 1,351 official samples, 134 of them were found to be seriously misbranded. On a percentage basis this number represents 9.9 per cent of the samples. This is the lowest percentage of serious misbrandings ever recorded in a single year since the seed law was enacted in 1921.

Never before have the farmers of Indiana been so assured that they were receiving seed of the quality as represented on the Indiana state tag. Of the serious misbranded samples, 56 per cent of them were low in germination, 39 per cent misbranded as to pure seed and 28 per cent mislabeled as to noxious weed seeds.

The kinds of seed with the highest percentages of misbranding were soybeans, rye, sudan grass, bluegrass, orchard grass and grass seed mixtures. In each instance the misbrandings were due largely to the failure of the seed to meet their germination claims. The kinds of seed labeled most correctly were corn, red top, alfalfa and sweet clover. Approximately 8 per cent of the red clover seed and 7½ per cent of the Korean lespedeza samples were seriously misrepresented as to pure seed and the presence of large numbers of undeclared noxious weed seeds.

The misbranding of 12 per cent of the timothy

seed samples was due mainly to lack of germination. Since soybeans in general failed to show normal germination the department was called upon to make an unusually large number of germination tests on soybean samples submitted by farmers.

Compared with previous years the results of inspection indicate that there were fewer violations both in regard to misbranding and nontagging of seed. This was due to the fact that the tags on the bags were more descriptive of the seed in the bags and more lots of seed were tagged in full weight than heretofore. The increase in the tagging of seed in full weight was accomplished in part thru closer cooperation of the wholesale seedsmen doing business in Indiana.

Wheat Improvement in Kansas

By L. L. COMPTON, Extension Agronomist, Kansas State College

The Kansas Wheat Improvement Program correlates all of the efforts of folks who are endeavoring to increase the number of commercially pure fields of recommended varieties of milling wheat. The program is administered jointly by representatives of the Kansas State College, Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n, the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the Kansas Industrial Development Commission.

An important feature of the 1942 program is a contest open to producers of hard red winter wheat in Cowley, Greenwood, Lyon, Shawnee, Nemaha, and all counties lying to the west thereof. This contest is for certified seed growers. Only fields planted with Certified or Registered seed wheat are eligible to compete.

Interested wheat producers should take immediate action. The first thing to do is go see the county agent and arrange to enter. Then help him get nine other entries. It takes at least ten to qualify a county. If you do not have Certified seed of your own production or Registered seed, get some before the supply becomes depleted. Then plant this Certified seed on a clean, well-prepared seed bed.

Sometime just prior to next harvest, contest fields will be examined. The best fields in each county will be adjudged "Blue Ribbon Fields" and grain from these fields will be recommended for seed. In counties where sufficient interest is shown, a farm tour will be

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conducted to encourage folks to visit the "Blue Ribbon Fields."

Goals of the 1942 Kansas Wheat Improvement Program are: (1) To have at least one Certified seed grower for each 20,000 acres of wheat in cooperating counties. (2) To have ten "Blue Ribbon Fields" in each of the co-operating counties. (3) To use at least 75 per cent of the Kansas Certified or Registered wheat seed for planting within the state. (4) To hold a Wheat Field Day in each cooperating county, with at least 7 per cent of the farmers in attendance.

Possibilities of the Seed Business

By F. W. KELLOGG, Milwaukee, Wis., before Wisconsin Seed Dealers Ass'n

We have lost our market to supply seed to grow hay forage and pasture for 10,000,000 horses and 3,000,000 cattle.

We are losing our market for seed corn and there have been other losses. The seed corn business in this territory is being transferred very largely to the hybrid seed grower.

Between one year and the next, literally hundreds of new competitors often spring up to bedevil us. These competitors are the growers of local alfalfa, red clover and other agricultural seeds, who short-cut both the retail and wholesale seedsmen both in the use of and the resale of this uncleaned, untested, and often weed-infested seed. Besides all of this, the production of agricultural seeds has shown great increases in the past five years. Should this trend of production continue, there is likely to be more of this farm to farm trading in agricultural seeds than ever before.

URGE USE OF DEPENDABLE SEED.

—Your seed business will show a healthy increase only as you are able to convince your farmer friends of the wisdom and real economy of planting re-cleaned, refined and tested agricultural seeds of dependable quality. Obviously, this will call for more convincing salesmanship than has ever been directed toward the sale of agricultural seeds.

No other important item of merchandise is marketed in as slipshod and disorganized a fashion as agricultural seed. Small wonder re-cleaned, refined and tested seeds are vulnerable to the trick sales methods of the irresponsible mail-order seedsmen, the seed racketeer, the trucker and others. Surely, we have not gone out of our way to combat their vicious selling propaganda. If there is real merit to the quality of the seed we handle, and I am sure there is, it is high time we began to really merchandise the idea to the consumer.

GOOD SEED IN OWN CLASS.—First of all, re-cleaned, refined and tested seed of dependable quality must be lifted out of the same class with uncleaned, untested, weed-infested, home-grown seeds and all so-called bargain seeds. Then, a way must be found to take agricultural seeds out of the class of nuisance merchandise, as I am sure they are now regarded by many retail dealers.

A dealer does not get all steamed up about any product that does not yield a satisfactory profit, and unfortunately, agricultural seeds have drifted into that class. Agricultural seeds should be marketed under a sound system of merchandising which would assure a reasonable profit to the retail dealer, the jobber and the wholesaler commensurate with the risks involved and the services rendered. In order to approach this goal, a stabilized price structure should be created by the wholesale seedsmen operating in this territory.

THIS PRICE STRUCTURE should provide uniform quantity discounts, a discount for each month of anticipated delivery prior to the specified spring shipping date, and a further discount for cash payment. I would like to see the wholesale seed dealers issue their printed price lists upon the basis of suggested resale prices to consumers, subject to a dealer's discount and the other discounts I have men-

tioned. The retail dealer, in turn, could use these price lists for resale purposes, and offer to his customers specified discounts for quantity purchases, spot deliveries and for cash payments. Of course, I realize these would constitute revolutionary changes from present methods. However, if the situation is to be stabilized all around, revolutionary changes are needed.

UNIFORM RESALE PRICES.—At the present time, the same brand of seed may be selling at 20c a pound in one town and at 22c or more in another town only a few miles away. This is doubtless because the wholesale and retail dealers have neglected to study the factors which determine the vital question of correct resale prices. The plan I suggest would tend to stabilize selling prices throughout the territory.

CLASSIFY BUYERS.—Then, I believe, there should be a closer and more careful classification by wholesale seedsmen of those entitled to buy at dealer prices. It is not too much for the retail dealer to expect the wholesale dealers to limit their distribution to legitimate retail dealers who are entitled to buy for resale at wholesale prices. Nor do I believe it is too much for the retailer to expect the wholesaler to place him upon an equal price basis with all other retail dealers, in the same class, as to volume of buying, time of delivery and habits of payment.

No price concession seems justified except for quantity buying, anticipated delivery or cash payment, and these should be equal and open to all alike. I believe, too, the wholesalers should gladly limit their buying of country-run seed from only legitimate dealers who maintain regular establishments and are properly equipped to rough-clean the seeds they offer for sale. Much more than a seed trier and a car or truck should be required to qualify as a seed dealer.

If order is to replace disorder in the marketing of agricultural seeds, there must be close co-operation between the wholesale and retail dealer, to eliminate all causes of confusion.

I am confident a committee of—say—five retail seedsmen of this association could examine the situation and offer sound proposals for betterment to other retail dealers. It is quite possible that such a committee might also ask the co-operation of the wholesale dealers in eliminating some obvious inequities which they have unwittingly created.

Oregon Cover Crop Growers Agree to Plant More

Oregon growers who can produce cover-crop seeds have an opportunity to advance soil conservation in the Southern states, aid national defense, and build a market for Oregon seed.

The occasion is the proposal made by the AAA to guarantee an increase in price averaging around 20 percent for all the vetch, pea, crimson clover and rye grass seed Oregon can grow next year IF the farmers will sign up to plant 425,000 acres and IF they will agree to market at least half their crop through the AAA. Back of this unusual proposal is an equally unusual story.

For years agricultural leaders in the Southern and South Central states have known that the use of winter legumes was the chief answer to the serious soil erosion and depleted fertility problems. As with most purely educational campaigns, however, results were slow, as use of legume cover crops required cash outlay for seed and the use of machinery to plow down the growth, both being scarce on the thousands of tenant farms.

Now a delegation headed by N. E. Dodd of the AAA has laid down an ultimatum. Either Oregon would have to increase its output to meet a reasonable share of the demand and see that the AAA got necessary supplies to distribute in new areas, or the national leaders would drop the Oregon program and attempt to build up a supply elsewhere.

The matter was laid before President Glen Ritchie and other officers of the Oregon Seed Growers' league with extension men of Oregon State college sitting in on the conference. The league officers considered the matter so serious that they issued a call for a mass meeting of growers to hear the facts and make the decision.

At the final session the growers unanimously voted to accept the government offer and go out and work immediately for the increased acreage.

Last year the AAA requirement was that any farmer with a wheat allotment had to seed up to 80 percent. N. C. Donaldson, state executive officer, says that this is OUT for next year, so growers can use all the grain land they care to in raising more and more cover crop seed.—F. K. H.



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Supply Trade

Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry C. Rau, for many years actively identified with the Prinz & Rau Mfg. Co., died recently.

Kansas City, Mo.—Otto J. Lehrack, a pioneer in the construction of reinforced concrete grain elevators and flour mills, died Sept. 3.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Orders received by General Electric Co. during the first nine months of 1941 amounted to \$831,390,000, 109 per cent above the corresponding 1940 period.

On account of the shortage of raw materials for making grain fumigants some manufacturers of insecticides are unable to promise early delivery. Some of the chemicals required are needed in making war munitions.

Washington, D. C.—Bag manufacturers met in conference recently with government officials to estimate requirements for the coming year, having in view the shortage of burlap, to replace which the textile industry is expected to furnish 250,000,000 yards of bag fabrics.

Washington's Office of Production Management has placed lead under the priorities system. Current consumption is placed at 960,000 tons annually, while domestic production is 600,000 tons. All foreign pig lead has been purchased by the Metals Reserve Co., R.F.C. subsidiary, and is being allocated by O.P.M.

Chicago, Ill.—The Link-Belt Co. has issued a new, 52-page catalog and data book, No. 1874 on the Link-Belt P.I.V. Gear variable speed transmission. Units of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 h.p. capacity, with speed ratios of up to 6 to 1 are tabulated, illustrated, described. Speeds, torque ratings, dimensions, weights, and other data are given for all seven sizes. A copy will be sent to any interested reader upon request.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Discovering the "Flex-on" process, a new way to make load-carrying cords for V-belts, Allis-Chalmers transmission engineers solve a big problem in the design of a new stronger V-belt. With this new process cords are smaller, yet 50 per cent stronger than even those in former Texrope belts. These new cords, combined with new heat-resisting rubber compound give new Texrope Super-7 V-belt greater pulling power, greater resistance to stretch, longer life.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—For use in central stations, construction projects, and industrial plants, electric motors and controls for cranes, hoists, and gantry bridges are described in a new 20-page booklet announced by Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Features of a-c and d-c motors up to 600 horsepower for typical materials handling operations are discussed with a note on gear motor applications. Controllers, protective devices and methods of motor braking are described and illustrated. A two-page application chart facilitates the selection of motors and control

for typical handling operations as found in industrial plants. A copy of booklet B-2264 may be secured from department 7-N-20, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

A Semi-Automatic Moisture Tester

Hitherto the oven test has been too slow to fit into speedy modern merchandising and manufacturing; but the combination of drying oven and analytical balance perfected in the Brabender Semi-Automatic Moisture Tester has eliminated double weighing, cooling and calculation and effected a great saving in time and labor.

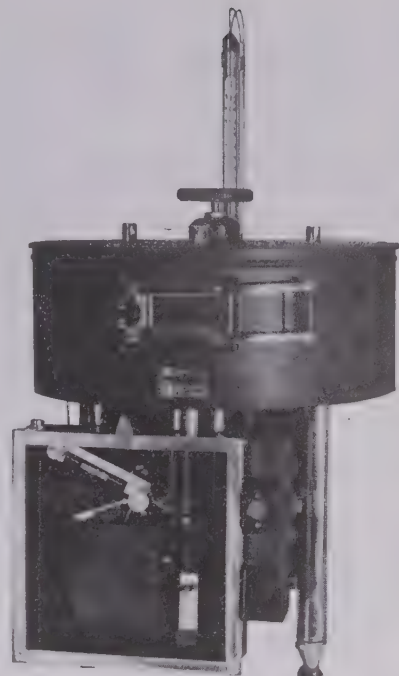
Inside the drying chamber are the heating element and the aluminum platform. The latter can be turned by means of the little handwheel shown on top. The platform is constructed to take ten dishes. All of these dishes are tared to exactly the same weight (11½ grams) and are made to take ten grams of material. For industries where particularly light and bulky material is tested, dishes weighing 16½ grams which take five grams of material are supplied.

Below the drying chamber are fitted the analytical balance and illuminated dial. They are encased for dust protection. The glass cover in front can be opened. The balance has hard steel knife edges, supported by hard steel bearings. It is oil-damped and has a sensitivity of plus or minus .002 grams. An ingenious system of brakes insures that the balance does not swing too freely, but comes to an early stop. The extension of the balance arm to the right, clearly visible in the illustration, holds the percentage slide which is calibrated into divisions of 0.2%. Readings can be taken as close as 0.05%, however, or even closer if desired. The slide has a range of from 0% to 25%. Readings are enlarged by means of an arrangement of lenses and mirrors behind the dial. The latter is illuminated by turning on the switch seen below the dial.

The fact that samples do not have to be taken out of the oven to determine their moisture content makes possible the plotting of drying curves, by taking a moisture reading every few minutes until the drying curve begins to flatten out. The adjustable thermoregulator, with a temperature range of 85°C. to 175°C. permits the plotting of such drying curves at different temperatures until the highest possible temperature and shortest possible drying time has been established.

From the balance mechanism, and attached to it by a baseplate, three pins extend into the drying chamber through narrow openings. When the balance is released by pushing down the lever, which can be seen to the left of the balance housing, the three pins raise the dish inside the drying chamber from its supporting shelf and balance it freely. The slide behind the illuminated dial will then show the loss in weight. But, instead of showing it in grams, this loss in weight is shown directly in percentages. With starting weights of ten grams each, in tared dishes, the loss of one gram would read 10% moisture, 1.5 grams would read 15% moisture, and so on. (If five grams of material is used, with the heavier dishes, the moisture readings merely have to be doubled.)

The moisture tester is supplied for 110 volts, 60 cycles, regular alternating light current. It has a height of 34 inches and a diameter of



Brabender Semi-Automatic Moisture Tester.

16 inches. It weighs about 75 pounds net. The outside dimensions of the packing case are, roughly, 25" x 28" x 32" and its total weight is about 160 pounds.

A great variety of materials can be dried with this appliance in from 15 to 40 minutes. Alfalfa meal with 85 per cent moisture is dried successfully.

Additional information will be supplied readers of the Journal on application to the manufacturer, the Brabender Corporation.

Unconfirmed rumors of a trade of 50,000,000 bus. of American corn for an equal quantity of Canadian wheat, are credited with prospective relief for the Commodity Credit Corp. from one-third of its holdings. Rumors contend the Canadian wheat would be exported to England under the terms of the lease-lend act; and that by such a deal Canada would receive her requirements of corn, normally imported from Argentina and now unavailable because of the shortage of ocean bottoms.

The Free-Flow Conveyors and Feeders

A new vibrating conveyor and feeder known as the Free-Flow has been introduced recently to industry by the Standard Transmission Equipment Co. The Free-Flow operates on the lift-throw principle with the motion of the trough becoming increasingly horizontal with the progress of each cycle, thus imparting to the conveyed grain or feed a gentle, forward motion. This motion is so designed as actually to suspend the mass in the air with only momentary contact with the trough on the upward period.

The Free-Flow trough is self-cleaning, without the use of chains, flights, etc. Because of this, grain or feed can be alternately conveyed, or handled without fear of residual contamination. The oscillating arms which actuate the Free-Flow trough are mounted in special rubber bushings, which store the forward and return forces, thereby reducing power consumption to a minimum. Self-aligning, precision ball bearings are used throughout. The trough can be of any desired material, open or enclosed for the handling of any materials. By means of variable speed control of the rate of oscillation of the trough, volume can be controlled as desired, and the material can be conveyed up inclines to 15 degrees.



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Feedstuffs

Fort Collins, Colo.—The second annual nutrition school for feed manufacturers and dealers will be held by the Colorado Experiment Station Dec. 4 and 5.

Ottawa, Ont.—Mill feeds made from wheat as well as feed grains will come under the provisions of the recently announced freight assistance policy when final details are worked out, Fred W. Presant, flour and feed administrator, says.

Washington, D. C.—The Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management has given a defense priority rating of A-2 to research laboratories for purchase of needed supplies. Preference Rating Order No. P-43 has been issued for this purpose.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Regional meetings will be held by the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n Oct. 20 at the Kahler Hotel, Rochester; Oct. 21 at the Thompson Hotel, Worthington; Oct. 22 at the River Inn, Fergus Falls; and Oct. 27 at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, the latter on the first day of the nutritional short course Oct. 27-28 of the University of Minnesota.

Pennsylvania Ass'n Warned of Increasing Taxes and Costs

The Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 64th annual convention at the Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 25-27 and divided its program to cover both feed and milling interests.

ELECTION in the final business session continued in office: H. A. Menchy, Lancaster, Pa., president; S. H. Rogers, Washington, D. C., first vice president; S. P. F. Kline, Boonsboro, Md., second vice president; E. J. Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa., treasurer.

Elected to the directorate were A. R. Selby, Germantown, Md.; R. M. Hartzel, Chalfonte; Lang Dayton, Towanda; J. E. Lentz, Laury's Station; R. C. Miner, Wilkes-Barre; Warren K. Harlacher, Highspire; L. H. Vermilya, Muncy; Miles Wentzel, Landisburg, all Pennsylvania.

LEADING RESOLUTION adopted asked the U.S.D.A. to give independent feed dealers the same advantages given cooperatives under the government's plan to store feed in northeastern states to guard against shortages.

HERMAN FAKLER, Washington, D. C., vice president of the Millers National Federation, discussing general business conditions as affected by events in Washington, spoke specifically of new tax measures. Costs, he warned, will advance inevitably thru taxation and labor, and business can operate successfully only thru accurate knowledge of these costs.

JOHN H. FRAZIER, chief grain inspector and weighmaster for the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, pointed out that drouth at one period of growing, and excessive rainfall at another had made extreme care necessary in handling of current wheat crop. Philadelphia and Atlantic seaboard elevators, he said, are filled with wheat, and he described the measures taken to keep it in good condition.

DR. LAWRENCE ZELENY, Grain Standards Research Laboratory, U.S.D.A., described the effect on flour resulting from milling deteriorated wheat. Avoid trouble, he urged, by selecting wheat of good quality, and test the wheat to be sure of the quality.

PROF. H. C. KNADEL, Pennsylvania State College, urged feed dealers and manufacturers to work closely with poultry raisers in developing the feeds they offer for sale. He described in detail the sources of proteins, minerals and vitamins, explaining that sources had changed in many instances because of Europe's war.

PROF. R. H. OLMSTEAD, of the same college, emphasized the need for proper feeding of calves to develop strong, high-producing dairy cows. Over-feeding during the first two weeks of the calves' lives will harm them more than under-feeding, he said. Growing calves should have good quality roughage, he said, even if it must be saved back from the mature herd. Dairymen are beginning to raise calves "on the wire," a form of confinement similar to that employed in the poultry industry.

CONVENTION BUSINESS showed the finances of the organization to be equal to those of a year ago. George A. Stuart, Harrisburg, Pa., sec'y, analyzing ass'n membership and activities, pointed out that the membership is showing a healthy increase. Mr. Stuart at the same time announced his resignation as sec'y, due to the press of other business, but said he would continue to be an active member.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET was held the evening of Sept. 26. Elmer J. Eshelman, the ass'n's treasurer, served as toastmaster. A floor show followed the banquet.

Small Soybean Extraction Plants

L. K. Arnold, associate chemical engineer of the engineering experiment station of Iowa State College asserts that there are definite possibilities in a small plant in capacities ranging from five to 25 tons of soybeans per day. The smallest solvent type processing unit now used commercially has a capacity of 60 tons.

"We are interested in a small plant," Arnold said, "because we believe that it is most desirable not only here in Iowa, but over the whole country. I am well aware that large industrial units frequently possess advantages of increased efficiency in the utilization of labor and in management, but the smaller soybean oil plants, located close to the supply of beans and close to the buyers of the meal can show savings on freight on both the raw material and finished product.

"Likewise, while more man hours of labor per ton of beans may be required, those man hours cost less per unit in the small town than in the city."

Arnold said that the engineering experiment station now has in the process of development a small capacity plant which extracts the oil from the soybeans by use of a solvent. Solvent extraction units are now available on the market only in large sizes.

Arnold said that the chief other objections to the existing solvent units are that they use hexane, which like other gasolines is explosive, and that they require a considerable amount of skilled attention to operate profitably. It is hoped by means of the experimental solvent unit here to overcome all of those difficulties, he said.

Tests on the small unit have utilized trichloroethylene as a solvent because it is nonexplosive, is easy to remove from the oil and meal, it is available in quantity and is now being used satisfactorily for such tasks as metal degreasing and dry cleaning.

The Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers

In co-operation with the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has arranged the 5th annual Cornell Nutrition School for Feed Manufacturers to be held Oct. 23 to 25.

The Cornell Nutrition Conference is held for the purpose of discussing with feed manufacturers the recent developments in nutrition and their applications to feeding practice. Through a discussion of problems of mutual interest it is hoped to enhance the service of feed manufacturers and of the College to agriculture.

The program will consist of lectures, informal discussions and demonstrations.

The daily discussion periods will be one of the important features of the program and should be freely participated in by all persons present. These periods will be given over to a consideration of any phase of the instruction that has not been made clear in the lectures or to problems that are not covered in the Conference.

The registration fee for the three-day Conference is \$3.00. Refunded if impossible to attend.

If hotel accommodations are desired it is advisable to make them in advance. Make hotel reservations by writing directly to—Ithaca Hotel, Clinton Hotel or Victoria Hotel.

Rooms outside of hotels can be obtained at \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day per person.

To the ample list of local instructors there has been added two outside speakers, Prof. E. B. Hart of the department of biochemistry, University of Wisconsin, and Dr. H. S. Wilgus of the poultry department, Colorado State College.

Registration will begin at 8:30, Oct. 23, in the auditorium of Warren Hall, with J. K. Loosli in charge.

L. C. Norris will preside at the morning session, when C. M. McCay will speak on "Advances in Nutrition During the Past Year"; E. B. Hart on "Recent Developments in the Nutrition of Dairy Cattle," K. C. Beeson on "A Survey of Nutritional Diseases as Related to Soil."

L. A. Maynard will preside at the afternoon session. Speakers and leaders of discussions will be G. F. Heuser on "The Pantothenic Acid Requirement of Chickens," L. C. Norris on "Chick Dermatoses Other Than Pantothenic Acid Deficiency," F. B. Morrison on "Problems in Connection with Large Animal Feeding," C. M. McCay, "The Nutrition of Carnivora"; W. T. James, "Experience in Feeding Different Breeds of Dogs," and S. E. Smith, "The Feeding of Fur-Bearing Animals," followed by visits to laboratories.

At the evening session a smoker and informal discussion will follow the address by L. A. Maynard on "Feed Supply and Nutrition Problems Created by the Defense Emergency."

Friday, Oct. 24, will open with L. A. Maynard and H. L. Lucas on "Recent Studies on the Role of Fat in Lactation," J. K. Loosli on "Vitamin Requirements and the Use of Vitamin Supplements for Ruminants," L. C. Norris on "Choline in Poultry Nutrition," C. M. McCay on "The Known and the Unknown in Calf Nutrition," G. F. Heuser on "Status of Factor R and Related Factors."

At the afternoon session the speakers will be H. S. Wilgus, Jr., on "Studies on the Iodine Requirements of Chickens," G. H. Ellis on "Influence of High Dietary Phosphate on Mineral Metabolism," J. P. Willaman and J. L. Krider on "Relation of Nutrition to Necrotic Enteritis and Other Diseases in Swine," G. F. Heuser on "Problems in Connection with Feeding Poultry," G. H. Ellis, "New and Improved Laboratory Control Methods for Vitamins";

K. Hamner, "Determination of Thiamin by the Fungus Method"; F. W. Hill, "An Improved Fluorometric Method for Determining Riboflavin."

A banquet will be given at the evening session in Martha Van Rennselaer Hall, where J. I. Miller will be in charge.

Saturday morning, Oct. 25, speakers and their topics will be: E. B. Hart, "New Facts Concerning the Nutritive Value of Milk"; L. A. Maynard, "Protein Quality"; E. S. Savage, "Protein Requirements of Dairy Cattle"; R. W. Bratton, "Protein Supplements for Dairy Cows"; F. B. Morrison, "Protein Requirements of Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine," and G. F. Heuser, "Protein Requirements of Poultry."

In the afternoon the visitors may attend the football game between Colgate and Cornell Universities. Reservations for the game at \$3.30 each may be made with L. C. Norris, Rice Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and will be refunded if impossible to attend.

Feedstuffs Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	4,605	3,359	.....	.....
Boston	61	4,076	.....	.....
Chicago	11,898	11,344	52,153	41,838
Kansas City	11,400	6,450	29,475	23,975
Milwaukee	200	40	12,190	11,110
Minneapolis	.....	.....	39,400	.....
Peoria	12,680	10,060	21,360	13,500

Hay Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Boston	176	242	.....	.....
Chicago	1,613	1,093	616	161
Kansas City	4,590	3,328	2,322	272
St. Louis	180	132	864	48

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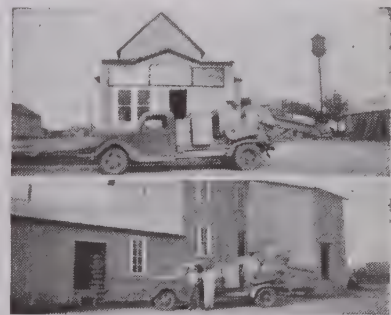
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

A hen consumes about 7 pounds of feed for each dozen eggs produced.

Washington, D. C.—Unless feed prices advance more than now seems likely, however, the feed-egg ratio during the coming winter and spring period probably will be more favorable than average and more favorable than during the early part of the 1940-41 production season.—U. S. D. A.

State College, Pa.—The 21st annual convention of the State Poultry Ass'n will be held here Oct. 29-31; and the College will conduct a poultry course Oct. 27-29. Nutritional sessions will be held Oct. 30-31, feed dealers and poultrymen participating in discussions. Addresses will be delivered by specialists, among those on the program being Dr. R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Experiment Station.

Lafayette, Ind.—An opportunity to learn about everyday practical poultry problems and their solutions will be offered by the Purdue University poultry department when it holds its 23rd annual poultry short course, Oct. 13 to 25. During past years, persons registered for the course included commercial poultrymen, hatcherymen, specialty breeders, general farmers, egg and poultry buyers, feed manufacturers, supply dealers, and poultry journalists. Application for the course should be sent directly to the Purdue poultry department. There is no fee for the course.

Omit Fish Meal from Finishing Ration

By H. L. WILCKE of Iowa State Poultry Husbandry Department

Fish meal or fish-liver oil should be omitted from the turkey fattening ration at least six weeks before the turkeys are to be marketed.

These feeds have been found to produce a fishy flavor in the meat.

Most Iowa turkey growers have found that a better finish may be obtained by feeding a dry fattening mash for 2 or 3 weeks before the birds are marketed. A simple cereal ration with milk and salt (fish meal and cod-liver oil omitted) will give just as good results as more complex and high-priced mixtures for this short fattening period.

The fattening ration suggested by the Iowa State College Poultry Department consists of 60 parts of ground yellow corn; 34 parts of ground oats or wheat middlings; 5 parts of milk; and 1 part of salt.

Perosis in Turkeys

Thos. H. Jukes of the Division of Poultry Husbandry of the University of California reports that under certain dietary conditions manganese was ineffective in preventing perosis in turkey poults; indeed, the addition of manganese to the diet seemed to hasten the appearance of this deformity. Subsequently it was found that choline was the missing nutritional anti-perotic factor. It was also shown that choline deficiency in turkeys resulted in slow growth. A later communication stated that betaine was ineffective and reported the anti-protic values of certain feedstuffs.

The present investigation gives the results of further experiments on choline deficiency in turkeys. The basal diet was the same as was previously used. It consisted largely of glucose casein, yeast, and a salt mixture containing an adequate amount of manganese. Choline is essential for the prevention of perosis on this diet. However, manganese is also essential since, if choline is added to this diet and manganese is omitted from the salt mixture, perosis develops and may be prevented by manganese. This enables the manganese requirements of turkey poults to be studied. The results of such a study will be presented in a later communication.

Further results are presented which illustrate the ability of choline to promote growth and prevent perosis in turkeys on a diet containing an adequate level of manganese.

A preparation of lecithin from egg yolk had an effect similar to that of choline. Methionine, inositol, and creatine were ineffective.

Various feedstuffs were tested for their ability to prevent perosis under conditions similar to those in which choline is effective. Soybean meal was a good source of the anti-perotic factor; sardine meal was good; cottonseed meal and barley were fair. The results with these and other feedstuffs are tabulated.

Soybean meal, sardine meal, cottonseed meal, corn, wheat, and barley all supplied growth-promoting essentials for turkeys which were not identified.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during June, and for six months ending June 30, 1941, and 1940, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

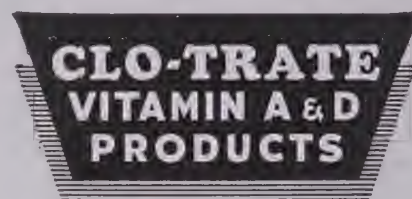
	IMPORTS			
	1941	1940	6 mos. ending June 1941	1940
Hay*	902	2,048	15,951	39,105
Coconut cake†	9,292,977	25,512,758	100,570,776	88,416,126
Soybean cake†	.....	2,987,097	8,299,413	16,693,148
Cottonseed cake†	5,466,500	15,039,945	63,385,177	32,429,374
Linseed cake†	...	160,000	1,176,788	2,556,000
All other cake†	1,981,281	1,805,010	14,660,387	10,993,410
Wheat fds.*	54,433	36,977	240,063	217,586
Beet pulp*	.....	.....	681	1,038
Tankage	13,468	5,279	42,471	18,373
Fish-scrap	909	1,557	15,321	29,960
	EXPORTS			
	1941	1940	6 mos. ending June 1941	1940
Hay	301	176	3,348	2,091
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	2	31
Linseed cake	...	504	625	83,771
Other oil cake	25	.....	35	1,200
Cottonseed meal	102	28	281	566
Linseed meal	175	356	1,140	2,796
Soybean cake/meal	2,336	1,351	11,787	30,619
Other oil cake/meal	45	69	1,477	9,852
Fish meal	2	15	128	179
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	594	635	4,069	4,760
Oyster shells	1,052	1,159	6,183	9,780
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	108	89	1,884	1,393
Other fd., bran	191	538	2,454	8,536
Kafir, milo, bus.	17	18	177	1,123

*2,000 lb. ton. †Pounds.

Alfalfa Meal Enhances Hatchability

The Rhode Island Experiment Station reports that in the past when difficulty has existed in obtaining satisfactory hatchability of the eggs of domestic fowl on breeding farms in Rhode Island, the procedure has been to increase the level of alfalfa leaf meal in the ration in the hope of improving it. Poultrymen for many years in some sections have believed that high levels of alfalfa meal tended to a greater density of yolk color, whereas the consuming population of the East prefers eggs of light-yolk color. This investigation has disproved any relationship between hatchability and density of yolk color.

The project has demonstrated that it is possible for poultrymen to produce eggs that will not only meet the requirements of discriminating consumers, but also have a high rate of



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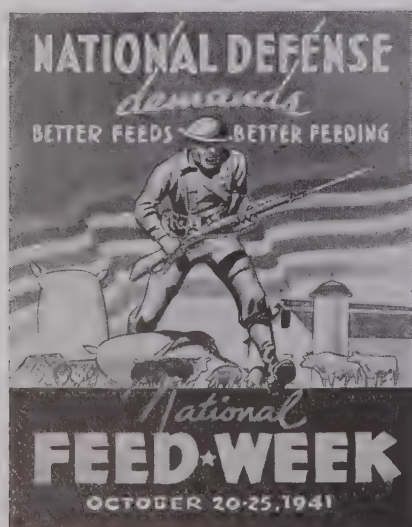
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hatchability. With the factual material of the project available it has been possible to assist local feed manufacturers in formulating rations more nearly meeting the requirements of the poultry industry in Rhode Island. In some cases the tonnage of feed thus influenced is great and the project, therefore, has caused a change in feeding practices on many poultry farms of the State. With one manufacturer it has affected a volume of feed of over 300 tons per month.

Manufacturers and farmers have been advised to keep their alfalfa level in mash relatively low and in breeding rations to rely on other ingredients to a larger extent than formerly for the vitamin-G-complex factors.

Sulphur and Vitamin D Requirements of Chickens

In experiments conducted in cooperation with the Division of Chemistry, from 128 to 384 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D from fortified fish liver oil were fed with 2.5% dusting sulphur at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Chicks receiving this amount of sulphur required approximately 160 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of ration for satisfactory growth, calcification of the bones, and maximum utilization of the feed. Chicks in these experiments were not fed sulphur until they were 2 weeks of age.

In another experiment, chicks were fed 2.5% dusting sulphur after they were 2 weeks of age and were given access to direct sunlight for $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 hrs. per week between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. It was found that chicks fed $2\frac{1}{2}$ % of dusting sulphur received sufficient exposure from 1 hour of direct sunlight per week to meet their vitamin D requirements for satisfactory growth, calcification of the bones, and maximum utilization of the feed.

Rickets, which is due to a lack of vitamin D, was not encountered in either of the above experiments.

Carotene Loss in Alfalfa

O. H. M. Wilder and R. M. Bethke of the Ohio Experiment Station point out that the importance of alfalfa meal as a source of vitamin A in animal nutrition makes it imperative to know under what conditions of storage the vitamin A activity in the meal may best be maintained. Since the vitamin A activity of plant tissue is largely, if not wholly, based on its carotene content, the loss of vitamin A potency during storage can be measured by means of carotene determinations.

Machine-dried alfalfa meal packed in either burlap or paper bags and stored in a refrigerator at -23° C. to -26° C. lost 10% of its carotene in 6 months. At -10° C. to -15° C. the loss was about 14% in 6 months, and 30% in 1 year. At 1° C. to 6° C. the loss of carotene was 50% in 6 months, and at room temperature 60 to 72% in 6 months.

At outdoor temperatures, machine-dried alfalfa meal lost carotene slowly in the winter months, more rapidly in the warm months of summer, and more slowly again in the succeeding colder months, reaching a total loss of 60% at the end of 1 year.

The loss of carotene from machine-dried alfalfa meal was very rapid when the meal was stored at high temperatures and exposed to air. At 37° C. the meal lost 38% of its carotene in 16 days; at 60° C. the loss was 66% in 16 days, and at 80° C. the loss amounted to 98% in 16 days.

Machine-dried alfalfa meal stored in paper bags lost carotene at the same rate as meal stored in burlap bags at the same temperature.

Pelleted alfalfa meal, both in 3/32 inch and 3/16-inch sizes, lost carotene at practically the

same rate as the loose meal from which the pellets were made.

The carotene in machine-dried alfalfa meal was relatively stable when the meal was stored in sealed tin cans in vacuo or under an atmosphere of nitrogen, either at room temperature or at 37° C. There were, however some changes encountered in the acetone-petroleum ether extractable fraction, the exact nature of which has not yet been determined. Further work will be necessary to clarify the apparent increases of carotene found in some samples during storage. In view of the more recent developments in methods of carotene analysis, it should be noted that the carotene values reported here are relative rather than absolute.

Cottonseed and Soybean Meals of Equal Value

The supplemental value of cottonseed meal and soybean oil meal as sources of protein in turkey starting mash has been studied for two years by the Oklahoma Experiment Station. The vegetable proteins have been used with dried buttermilk, with high protein beef scrap, and with both, all rations being standardized at the same crude protein level. Five trials of six pens each have been made with 100 to 150 poult to the pen.

Results to date indicate that soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal are of approximately equal value for promoting growth of turkey poults. They may replace from one-half to two-thirds of the dried buttermilk and meat scraps in the starting mash without detriment to growth if an abundance of vitamin G (riboflavin) is supplied.

Peanut meal, corn gluten meal and linseed

oil meal have been studied for one year. Preliminary results indicate that peanut meal can replace about one-third of the animal protein supplements without reducing growth. Corn gluten meal proved inferior to peanut meal at all levels. Linseed oil meal was very toxic to turkey poults at all levels fed; the mortality was 100 per cent when 20 per cent or more of the ration was linseed meal.

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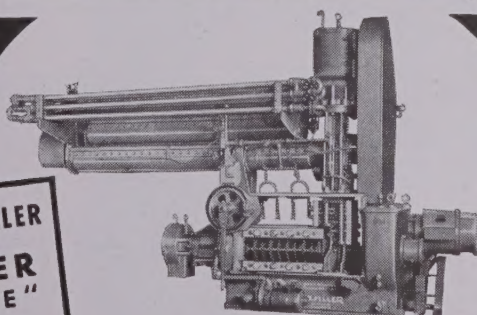
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Advances in Vitamin Nutrition

By DR. W. E. KRAUSS, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, at University of Kentucky Nutrition School.

From the time the term "vitamine" was first introduced by Funk in 1912 to the present day represents a minute geologic period, but a gigantic era of nutritional advancement, particularly in the field of vitamin research. In 1905, after finding that the addition of milk to a diet of casein, albumin, rice flour, lard and a mixture of all the then known essential inorganic salts, made the difference between life and death in mice, an investigator in Holland wrote, "... there is a still unknown substance in milk which, even in very small quantities, is of paramount importance to nourishment." Should this writer, Pekelharing by name, be alive today and realize that one fraction alone of his unknown substance had been separated into at least nine different entities, he would feel much like the piscatorial creature his name simulates.

To attempt to review the progress of vitamin nutrition at this time would be superfluous, in view of the mass of good books, bulletins and review articles that are readily available. Rather, it would seem to be my function today to point out, first, new discoveries, and second, how these new findings may affect our present conceptions as teachers, extension workers and research men.

Several methods of handling this assignment suggested themselves, but it was felt to be most expedient to consider each class of livestock separately.

THE HORSE AND VITAMINS.—Accurate data regarding the vitamin needs of horses are sadly lacking. In Maynard's "Animal Nutrition," published in 1937, this statement appears: "Practically nothing is known regarding the vitamin requirements of the horse for any purpose." Shifting lameness and other forms of unsoundness in horses have been known for some time to be associated with nutritional disturbances. Excessive amounts of phosphorus, and unfavorable calcium; phosphorus ratios have been shown to be involved in such conditions. Unlike the conditions that apply to swine, vitamin D has not been demonstrated to be effective in overcoming these unfavorable calcium; phosphorus ratios. In the Philippines, where sunshine is abundant, some type of "rheumatic disease" has been observed in as high as 60 per cent of the horses at one army post. Mitchell believes that vitamin A is important in this connection. His conclusion is based on recent work on the relationship between vitamin A-deficiency and degeneration of the sciatic and femoral nerves in rats and calves, since it has been observed that similar degeneration accompanies "rheumatic disease."

The general opinion of writers in this field seems to be, without extensive experimental data, that the many unsoundnesses and lamenesses of horses are in the main but local manifestations of one general disease which is of nutritional origin. Mineral deficiencies or imbalance play an important part, but nerve degeneration through vitamin A deficiency is, in the opinion of some, the chief offender. One cannot lose sight of some Swedish and Japanese work, however, which indicates that horses require in the ration certain members of the B-complex contained in yeast or rice polishings.

SWINE.—Early investigations on the vitamin requirements of swine were confined to the fat-soluble factors A and D, both of which have been shown to be essential to the point that under certain conditions special supplements containing them need to be used.

Of fundamental significance in this connection is the recent work of Johnson and Palmer at the University of Minnesota which demonstrated that not only do pigs require vitamin D, but that there is considerable variation among breeds and even among pigs of the same

breed in this requirement. It was also shown that the reduced plasma-calcium values resulting from a lack of this vitamin have a pronounced effect on growth and feed consumption, and that white pigs are less apt to become rachitic than colored pigs under similar conditions in the winter.

During the last two years attention has been directed to the role of water-soluble factors in pig nutrition, as a result of which striking new developments have occurred that demand special consideration.

In 1937 Birch, Chick and Martin of England reported that pigs fed a modified Goldberger pellagra-producing diet developed scours which was corrected by the addition of yeast, and the following year showed that the active factor in yeast was nicotinic acid. Simultaneously, Hughes of California was obtaining similar results.

These studies showed that diets deficient in one or more of the factors of the B-complex resulted in anorexia, impaired locomotion, and lowering of the body temperature and respiratory rate. The importance of nicotinic acid was emphasized, a need for riboflavin and thiamin was established, and the essential nature of the factors contained in rice bran filtrate was indicated.

A recent personal communication from Dr. Hughes states that his most recent data indicate a minimum requirement of riboflavin for young, growing pigs between 40 and 140 pounds in weight, of between 1 and 3 milligrams per hundredweight daily. Indications were also obtained that the pig is unable to synthesize thiamin and that the amount in the muscle of the pig is probably proportional to that received in the diet. Similar observations on the essential nature of riboflavin for pigs have been made by Bethke at the Ohio Experiment station.

Still further importance is attached to the role of nicotinic acid in the nutrition of swine by the studies of Davis and Freeman of Michigan which showed that prevention of necrotic enteritis in swine is in a large measure a matter of nutrition, and specifically one of including nicotinic acid in the ration.

That still other as yet unidentified nutritional factors affecting swine nutrition lurk behind the scenes is suggested by the work of Ellis and Madsen, in which leg weakness due to myelin degeneration of the sciatic nerve and spinal cord was thought to be of nutritional origin.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal; spot gran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Aug. 30.....	28.50	28.50	26.95	28.30
Sept. 6.....	30.00	30.00	28.10	29.40
Sept. 13.....	31.00	31.00	28.75	29.80
Sept. 20.....	29.50	30.50	27.60	28.60
Sept. 27.....	29.50	29.50	28.40	29.40
Oct. 4.....	28.50	28.00	27.25	28.65

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Soy-meal
Aug. 30.....	30.00	30.40	173	34.00
Sept. 6.....	31.20	31.65	...	36.90
Sept. 13.....	31.90	32.00	...	39.50
Sept. 20.....	30.70	30.75	179	34.60
Sept. 27.....	31.55	31.60	186	36.20
Oct. 4.....	30.10	30.60	...	34.95

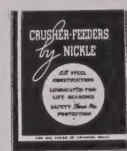
	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
Aug. 30.....	41.00	38.10	25.20	75%
Sept. 6.....	42.00	42.70	26.20	76%
Sept. 13.....	50.00	43.75	26.20	76%
Sept. 20.....	52.00	38.50	27.20	74%
Sept. 27.....	48.00	39.75	27.20	74
Oct. 4.....	47.00	38.40	28.20	72%

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

Outlook for Feed Supplies

The combined supplies of corn, oats, and barley for 1941-42, plus the 1941 production of grain sorghums, total 125 million tons, slightly more than the supply last year and 17 per cent above the 1928-32 average. In the central area of the corn belt supplies of corn are about 50 per cent above the predrought average. Supplies in the eastern corn belt also are considerably larger than the 1928-32 average, but in the area west of the Missouri River supplies are considerably below this average, though larger than in other recent years.

Supplies of wheat millfeeds for 1941-42 will be above average for recent years and supplies of high protein feeds will be the largest on record. Supplies of cottonseed, peanut, and copra cakes and meals are expected to be smaller than in 1940-41. The reduction in these supplies, however, is expected to be more than offset by a considerable increase in supplies of soybean cake and meal. Supplies of linseed meal will be large again in 1941-42, since flaxseed crushings will be heavy and foreign markets for such cake and meal are closed.—U. S. D. A.



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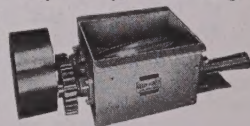
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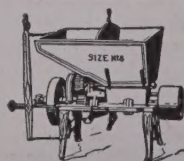
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SOUTH BEND

INDIANA

Soybeans as a Feed Concentrate

By K. J. MALTAS, of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., before Kentucky Nutrition School

PROPER COOKING is of prime importance in the manufacture of a good quality soybean oil meal. Phenomenal increases in biological value of the proteins of the soybean by proper cooking have been demonstrated by Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois and other stations. It is believed that this vast improvement is due to the heat causing the sulphur containing amino acids methionine and cystine to become available.

Robison of the Ohio station demonstrated the importance of cooking in spectacular manner. He secured two soybean oil meals made by the same process, from the same lot of beans, and having the same analysis. One was well cooked, and one had a raw beany taste. He fed these two soybean oil meals to hogs as supplements to corn. The well cooked soybean oil meal was worth nearly twice as much as the raw product although they had the same analysis. Good and poor soybean oil meals can be made by all three processes. The quality of the beans themselves, and the amount of foreign material they contain will also have some bearing on the quality of the meal.

Hamilton of Illinois and others have also demonstrated that there is some difference in the amount of some of the amino acids in various varieties of beans. Cystine seems to be the most variable in different varieties. The differences perhaps are not large enough to be of great practical importance, but investigations may prove in time that soybean oil meal made from certain varieties of soybeans may be more valuable than others for livestock feeding.

AS A CONCENTRATE.—Soybean oil meal has become a very popular protein concentrate for all classes of livestock. The basic reason why any feed becomes popular, and stays popu-

lar, is because it does an excellent job in fulfilling a definite need at a reasonable cost. It has been, and still is, quite customary for both buyers and sellers of feed products to judge the value of protein concentrates solely on how much crude protein they contain. Most persons recognize this fallacy, but to date neither buyer nor seller has had enough information on the other factors to use them effectively. There are nine or ten major values which should be considered when selecting a protein concentrate. These factors are:

1. The amount of crude protein it contains.
2. The digestibility of the protein.
3. The quality or biological value, of the protein.
4. The amount of other nutrients it contains (fat, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins).
5. The palatability of the product.
6. Its ability to produce a good product (eggs, milk, meat).
7. Its physical effect on the animal.
8. The availability of the product—large annual production.
9. Its economy.
10. Will it feed well to all classes of livestock?

SOYBEAN OIL MEAL QUALIFICATIONS.—Soybean oil meal meets nearly all of these requirements in an excellent manner.

(1 and 2). Soybean oil meal is classed of course as a high protein concentrate—running from 42 to 45 per cent protein on the average. The protein is considered to be 85 to 90 per cent digestible.

(3). Assuming that quality of protein refers particularly to the number and amounts of all the essential amino acids contained in the protein, and assuming that the casein of milk and the muscle of the ox are two of the very best proteins generally available, it can be said that the protein of the soybeans compares very favorably with either—and thus are of excellent quality.

(4). In total digestible nutrients, according to Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding," soybean oil

meal ranks at the top of those protein concentrates commonly used.

Soybean oil meal.....	82.2 per cent T. D. N.
Linseed oil meal.....	78.2 per cent T. D. N.
Cottonseed meal.....	73.6 per cent T. D. N.
Tankage.....	78.0 per cent T. D. N.
Meat scrap.....	73.8 per cent T. D. N.
Skimmilk.....	84.1 per cent T. D. N.
Fish meal.....	71.3 per cent T. D. N.

It contains a fair amount of minerals and is a fair to poor source of vitamins.

(5). Soybean oil meal is very palatable to all classes of livestock.

(6). The products produced (milk, eggs, meat) by soybean oil meal feeding are excellent.

(7). The physical effect of soybean oil meal on the animal is good. I understand that Huffman of Michigan State College has fed a cow as much as 18 pounds of soybean oil meal a day for several months with no ill effect. I personally know of range cattle in a drought area which were fed 9 pounds daily for three months.

(8). The very large annual production of soybean oil meal is assurance of its ready availability at all times. This is very important to the feed manufacturer because if he has a product registered in his feed, he must use it regardless of difficulties in securing it. The soybean industry went thru such a period and it was one of the most serious obstacles that the industry had to face.

(9). Its economy is practically assured because of the large annual production.

(10). Soybean oil meal feeds well to all classes of livestock and poultry, even including dogs and wild game. That is a highly significant factor to the smaller feed mill. It is costly to carry carloads of materials that have only a limited use in some rations. The fact that soybean oil meal can be used to advantage in every ration which a mill manufactures enables quick turnover, minimizes chances of market losses and permits lower overhead charges.

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Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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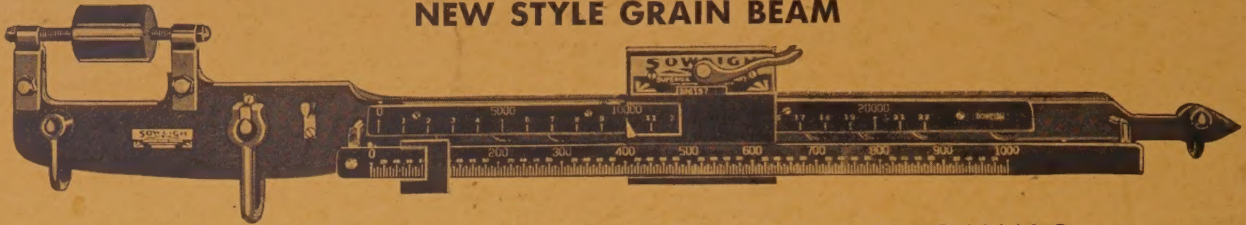


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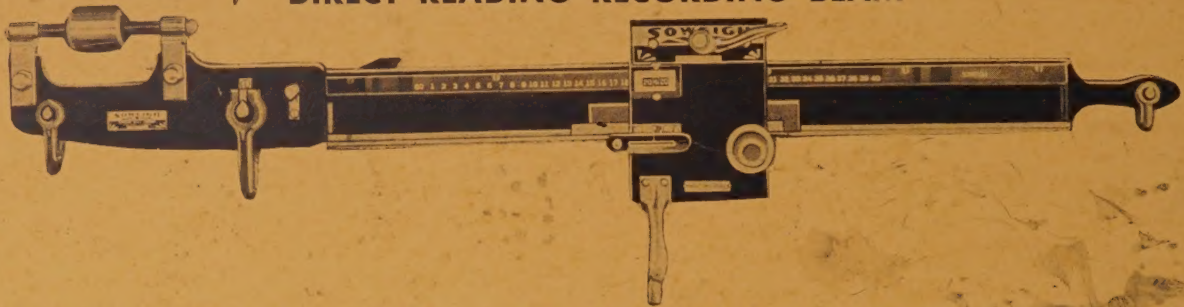
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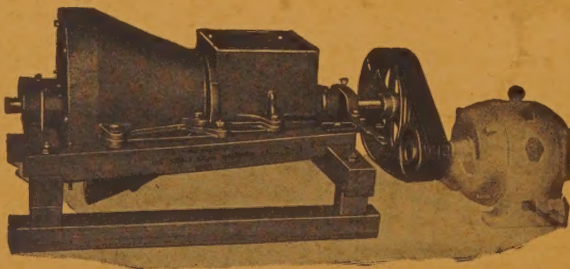
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